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THE OBSERVER

THURSDAY.....OCTOBER 13, 1892.

THE DEMOCRATIC TICKET.

FOR PRESIDENT.
GROVER CLEVELAND, of New York.

FOR VICE-PRESIDENT.
ADLAI E. STEVENSON, of Illinois.

FOR GOVERNOR:
ELIAS CARR,
of Edgecombe.

FOR LIEUTENANT GOVERNOR:
RUFUS A. DOUGHTON,
of Alleghany.

FOR SECRETARY OF STATE:
OCTAVIUS COKE,
of Wake.

FOR AUDITOR:
ROBERT M. FURMAN,
of Buncombe.

FOR TREASURER:
DONALD W. BAIN,
of Wake.

FOR SUPERINTENDENT OF PUBLIC INSTRUCTION:
JOHN C. SCARBOROUGH,
of Johnston.

FOR ATTORNEY-GENERAL:
FRANK I. OSBORNE,
of Mecklenburg.

JUSTICE OF THE SUPREME COURT:
JAMES C. MacRAE,
of Cumberland.

FOR JUDGE OF THE TWELFTH DISTRICT:
GEORGE A. SHUFORD,
of Buncombe.

FOR ELECTORS AT LARGE:
CHARLES B. AYCOCK,
ROBERT B. GLENN.

FOR CONGRESS, 3RD DISTRICT:
B. F. GRADY, of Duplin.

FOR ELECTOR, 3RD CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT.
JOHN G. SHAW, of Cumberland.

LEGISLATIVE TICKET.

For Senator, 7th District:
JOHN W. McLAUCHLIN.

For Representatives:
H. L. COOK.
ALEX. THAGARD.

COUNTY DEMOCRATIC TICKET.

For Sheriff:
JAMES B. SMITH.

For Treasurer:
JOHN B. TROY.

For Register of Deeds:
H. L. HALL.

For Coroner:
DR. J. F. HIGHSMITH.

For Surveyor:
J. HECTOR SMITH.

For Constable, Cross Creek Township:
W. D. JONES.

NEWS AND COMMENTS.

THE Democratic victory in Georgia emphasizes the victory in Florida and verifies its significance. A strong Democratic tide is running in the Southern States, and the indications are that the third party is not to be feared by the supporters of CLEVELAND and STEVENSON.

THE election in Florida ends all Republican hope that the State will throw its vote against MR. CLEVELAND. The Republicans never had any hope for themselves. They did not even nominate candidates for any offices, but so far as they voted at all they supported the candidates of the People's party by advice of their State Committee.

THE New York *World* says: "Not having much prosperity in our own country to boast of, the Protectionists seem inclined to greet every sign of poverty and distress in England as a favorable issue for them. They apparently think that this poor land of ours can only fatten on the misery of others. In the line of this sentiment we find an evening Republican organ rejoicing because the Democrats will probably not have a large campaign fund. The Republicans who once thought that campaigns could be carried on without corruption funds are either dead or gone in opposition."

THE Philadelphia *Record*: "Under the operation of the Democratic revenue tariff of 1846 in ten years from 1850 to 1860, as the census statistics prove, the increase of wealth in the country was over 126 per cent., and the increase in the amount of capital invested in manufactures was 90 per cent. The golden era of the republic was 1846 to 1861. There has been no other time comparable with that fifteen years for prosperity and advancement. This is substantially what Mr. Blaine says in his book. The fact that the period during which the Walker tariff was in operation was a period of unexampled prosperity, is a part of the country's history. Let us return to a low tariff, to a revenue tariff, to the only constitutional tariff, and see if there is not a return of our departed prosperity."

THE following appeared in the Clinton *Caucasian* (written by Marion Butler) some time ago, and those who heard his speech here Tuesday will observe the contrast:

The *Caucasian* is a Cleveland democrat—believes in first reducing the tariff to a revenue basis and then dealing with the Internal Revenue. It believes in cheap bread, cheap clothes and cheap tools, which will leave us enough clear profit to educate our children without being enervated with Federal bounties, which we believe to be a Radical trick for keeping up a high protective tariff. We believe in the prosperity of forty-nine millions even if it should work to the detriment of one million.

We are in favor of the present system of county government as long as there is a single county that is saved by it from African and Scallawag rule. We will forever preach that this is a Caucasian Government, founded by the courage, framed by the wisdom and won by the Patriotism of white men, for the benefit of all citizens alike. Therefore it is of right, ought to be and must be, MANAGED BY WHITE MEN ONLY.

THE abandonment of the Republican party, says a contemporary, by such men as Judge Gresham, Judge Cooley and Wayne MacVeagh has immense significance.

These are not mere politicians, actuated by motives of self-interest or ambition. They are not ignorant; they are not fickle; they are not corrupt; they are not soured.

Why then do they leave the party of which they have been members and leaders for a generation?

It is because the party itself is changed in character, purpose and practice.

The purposes it was organized to accomplish, and which at the time appealed to the patriotism and conscience of such men, are substantially accomplished. This they recognize, and doubtless each of them is proud of his share in aiding in the results.

But the party has now become the instrument of selfish classes to serve their selfishness. It despises the broad and safe principles of constitutional right, esteems power and privilege above duty and responsibility, and has contracted itself to a conspiracy of plutocracy and corruption for service in defrauding, oppressing and debauching the people.

SINCE OUR LAST ISSUE.

Latest News from all Parts of the World, Prepared Especially for the Readers of "The Observer."

Two women were hanged last week in South Carolina. ——Latest returns from the Florida election show that the Democrats carry the State by from 25,000 to 25,000. Forty-two out of the forty-five counties elect Democratic Legislators. ——At Augusta Thursday a policeman was shot by a Third party man whom the former had threatened to arrest. ——Governor Tillman and others from South Carolina have gone to New York to make arrangements to refund the debt of that State. ——Not a single vote except for the straight Democratic ticket was cast in Jefferson county Tuesday. ——The Dalton gang raided the banks of Coffeyville, Kan. They were attacked by the citizens. Four of the gang were killed and one mortally wounded and four citizens were also killed. ——Mr. Cleveland left New York for his home last week. ——Cholera is increasing at Buda Pesth. It is impossible to make the lower classes pay any attention to sanitary regulations and they oppose every effort to improve the condition of the city. ——A negro was lynched near Nashville, Tenn., Tuesday for an attempted assault on a young lady. ——The Supreme Court of Indiana declines to advance upon the docket the gerrymander cases. ——It is said that Mr. and Mrs. Cleveland will be in Chicago on the 21st inst. ——Hon. Roger Q. Mills is almost recovered and expects to go to Illinois to fill his appointments in a few days. ——Too much whiskey and too many pistols causes a panic during a circus performance at a Tennessee town. ——Brazil has removed the quarantine against the United States. ——The disturbances in Venezuela have broken out afresh. ——There will be no fusion ticket in South Dakota. ——The rumor that a member of the National Republican committee was in Raleigh Thursday for conference in reference to taking down the Republican State ticket is not true. ——The latest news from Venezuela is that a decisive battle was expected to take place between the Government troops and those of the insurgents. ——In the Georgia election Governor Northen (Dem) carried the Tenth district by 4,000 majority. This is Watson's district and was the hotbed of Third patyism. It is estimated that the Democratic majority will be from 40,000 to 50,000. ——Near Augusta, Ga., a Democratic negro was attacked by a Third party negro. The latter was killed and the coroner's jury exhonerated the slayer. ——The annual meeting of the Cape Fear & Yadkin Valley Railway was held in this city on Thursday. The reports of the officers were very satisfactory indeed. No change was made in the officers. ——There was great rejoicing at Democratic National headquarters last week over the result of the election in Georgia. ——W. M. Runke of the firm of Darlington, Runke & Co., of Philadelphia, committed suicide last week. ——The Republicans of New York are colonizing voters from Pennsylvania and from several Southern States. ——Near High Point, N. C., Thursday evening while a party was out turkey hunting one of them, Cicero Cooper, mistook his companion, Jesse Kersey, whom he saw concealed in a clump of bushes, for a turkey and shot him, killing him. ——Kinney Bros.' cigarette factory in New York city was burned Thursday. ——Official returns from the Georgia elections show that the Democratic majority is 70,555. The Democrats carried every Congressional district (Watson's by 1,511). They carried every Senatorial district except two, which are doubtful and elect all the members of the lower House but fourteen. ——Lord Tennyson died at 1:35 o'clock Thursday morning. His death was gentle and quiet, without a struggle and without pain. ——It is ascertained that only five men were concerned in the attempted bank robbery at Coffeyville, Kans. Four of them were killed and the fifth, Emmet Dalton, was wounded and captured. He has made a full statement as to the affair. The town of Coffeyville was crowded by people from all over that section of the country, drawn to the town by the news of the tragedy. There was some talk Thursday of lynching Emmet Dalton. ——Thursday was the opening day of the Virginia Agricultural and Mechanical Fair in Richmond. There was a magnificent trades' parade and the day was observed generally as a holiday. ——A man died of genuine Asiatic cholera in Cork last week. ——In the Delamater embezzlement case tried at Meadsville, Pa., the jury have returned a verdict of guilty against Geo. W. Delamater. ——The President sees no impropriety in members of his Cabinet taking part in the campaign and several of them will make speeches during the next few weeks. ——The National Democratic committee issued an address to the people asking for campaign funds. ——The type founders have formed a trust and will put up prices. ——A negro was hanged in Louisiana for assaulting a lady. ——Official returns from the Tenth district of Georgia place the Democratic majority at 1,124. ——In the trial of a Coal Creek miner for the killing of a Tennessee militiaman in the riots of last summer, the prosecution has proved the existence of an oath-bound society among the miners. —— The London *Times* says the indications are favorable to a terrible epidemic of cholera in 1893, that the seeds of the epidemic are now being sown all over Europe for a fearful harvest of deaths in the coming spring and summer. ——William Wilson was executed at Anderson, S. C., Friday for wife murder. —— W. R Grace and the anti-snappers of New York city contributed $100,000 to the Democratic National campaign fund. ——A great sensation has been produced in English society by the exposures in regard to the excessive drinking indulged by ladies of high life, made by Lady Frederick Cavendish and the Duchess of Bedford in speeches recently made by them before the Church Congress. According to their statements many of London's aristocratic females cannot get through the arduous labors of a season without constant recourse to the brandy bottle. ——An attempt has been made to blow up the non-Union boarding house at Homestead, Pa. ——Judge Columbus Herrod, a well known Republican of Indiana, announces that he will vote the Democratic ticket in November. ——Lord Tennyson's remains were buried in the Poet's Corner of Westminster Abbey Wednesday. ——Mildred Brown, a 15-year-old girl, was hanged for murder at Spartanburg. ——Gen. Crespo has gained a victory in Venezuela and has taken possession of the Government. —— There was a slight decrease in the cholera at Hamburg and Havre on Wednesday as compared with the day before. ——A negro woman was hanged at Newberry, S. C., for the murder of her infant.

A BIOGRAPHICAL SKETCH.

Mr. Stevenson a Descendent of a Mecklenburg Declaration Signer.

Adlai E. Stevenson was born in Christian county, Kentucky, October 21, 1835, whither his parents emigrated from North Carolina. His ancestry settled at a very early period of Colonial history in North Carolina, and there rose to distinction, one of them being a signer of the celebrated Mecklenburg Declaration of Independence.

HIS EDUCATION.

In 1852 his parents moved to Bloomington, Ill. Young Stevenson was educated at Wesleyan University and at Centre College, at Danville, Ky. At the latter place he was a class-mate of Senator Blackburn and Gov. McCreary. It was here also that the romance of his life occurred and he fell in love with the beautiful and accomplished daughter of Dr. Greene, the President of Centre College, Miss Lettie Greene, whom he afterwards married.

He established and conducted for 10 years a successful law practice at Metemora, Ill. He was an elector in 1864 when Gen. McClellan ran for the Presidency. He was chosen district attorney while living at Metemora, and at the end of his term of office he went to Bloomington, his present home, and became a parner of J. S. Ewing. This became one of the most popular law firms in the State.

AN ASTOUNDING FEAT.

In 1874 Mr. Stevenson was nominated for Congress, and to the utter astonishment of all, he overcame a Republican majority of 3,000 and carried the district by 1,200 Democratic majority! His opponent was General McNulta, who ranked as a splendid campaigner.

In Congress Mr. Stevenson was the same fearless Democrat he ever was, and was distinguished for his courage in debate, his consistency and his untiring industry.

ASSISTANT POST-MASTER GENERAL.

His record as Assistant Post-Master General is well-known.

One of the last official acts of Mr. Cleveland was to nominate Mr. Stevenson for Justice of the Supreme Court of the District of Columbia, but the Republican Senate failed to act upon this nomination, and it fell through. In 1877 Mr. Hayes honored him with the appointment of a place on the board to inspect the Military Academy at West Point. The recent Illinois Democratic State Convention elected him one of the delegates at large to the National Democratic Convention at Chicago, and he was therefore a member of the body which was to confer further honors on himself.

A Prince on His Travels.

N. Y. World.

It is announced that the young Due d'Orleans will start in a few weeks on a trip around the world, arriving in due time at the Chicago Exposition.

The Prince is the Orleanist heir to the so-called throne of France. The throne of France by a species of transformation, of which in time there may be more examples in Europe, has become an attachment of a castle in Spain. This does not prevent several persons from laying claim to it.

The Duke, in whose favor as the Orleanist heir his father, the Comte de Paris, abdicated, has obtained a degree of notoriety of a certain sort. Many will remember when he went to Paris in defiance of the law banishing all pretenders to the French throne and was promptly thrown into prison. There he distinguished himself by giving lavish dinners.

More recent is the scandal in connection with the Duke and Mme. Melba, the Australian singer, brought before the public by a divorce suit instituted by the singer's husband.

Whether or not the Duke comes safely back, the French are not likely to gain or lose a king. There is nothing more hopeless than the cause of the Bonapartes. The monarchy is dead, the republic lives and grows stronger year by year.

Lion Taming Made Easy.

A certain German tamer of wild beasts always entered the cage dressed in a "loud" Hungarian costume, with large top-boots. The moment he appeared the lions fell back in terror and cowed down in a corner, whence they were with difficulty dislodged. It was evident that the very sight of him inspired them with terror. How was it done?

His plan has at least the merit of being original. He obtained a lay figure which he dressed up in the attractive costume he was in the habit of wearing. The very features were closely imitated, as were the proportions and build of the man. The disguise was so perfect that even human beings might have mistaken the make-up for the original.

The figure was introduced into the cage and made to stand upright, but after awhile it was knocked over, when with a bound the lions rushed with open jaws on their prey.

Suddenly they began to howl with pain, and withdrew to a corner with bleeding mouths and tongues. The manikin was covered all over with sharp iron spikes, concealed under the brilliant uniform. Twice the tamer tried this experiment; the lions did not move the second time. He then commenced his course of training, attired in a costume similar to that of the wooden figure, though he had never entered a cage before.

Come Out.

The *Signal* (Republican organ) gives the names of the following life long Republicans who have come out of that party, and who will now vote for Cleveland and Carr: Frank Winstead, L. J. Moore, Dr. G. K. Foust, C. F. McKesson, W. S. Pearson, Gen. Rufus Barringer, Col. Wm. Johnson, Judge J. W. Alberton, W. L. Lyon, and more to follow.

By Nov. 8th there will hardly be a white Republican in Eastern North Carolina. They see that the hope of the State is in the keeping of the Democratic party. "Come out from among them."—*Exchange.*

If the action of the [Democratic National] Convention shall be indorsed by the suffrages of my countrymen, I will assume the duties of the great office for which I have been nominated, knowing full well its labors and perplexities, and with humble reliance upon the Divine Being, infinite in power to aid, and constant in a watchful care over our favored nation.—*Grover Cleveland's Letter of Acceptance.*

There's Nothing Cheap About It.

Dr. Drummond's Lightning Remedy for Rheumatism is put up in large bottles, and the price is five dollars a bottle. It cures every time. All the cheap remedies put together are not worth one bottle of Dr. Drummond's Lightning Remedy, and any sufferer will bear witness to that fact, and any drug gist who has sold it is ready and willing to offer evidence. It will go direct to the seat of pain and relieve at once. Sent to any address prepaid on receipt of price. Drummond Medicine Co., 48-50 Maiden Lane, New York. Agents wanted.

Sensational Suicide.

Raleigh News and Observer.]

The sensational suicide of Col. Canady at Washington ends a life that was throughout as if woven from the fertile brain of a skilful novelist.

Capt. Canady was sprung from a reputable but poor family in Eastern Carolina. He shouldered his musket during the war as thousands of other mere striplings did, and underwent its toils and hardships with the spirit of a patriot and the bearing of a hero. It was in 1867, or 68 perhaps, that we first knew him. He brought his wife and family to Wilmington to seek a livelihood, and found no work. Somewhat later, it was said "there is a man named Canady here without work and in great distress." "He has sold off his furniture and things to get food and his family, now having nothing, are starving." "What Canady?" "Canady—that good soldier; that brave Confederate." Well do we recall the thrill of interest that his case evoked. Something at once was done for him. And soon he was given employment by the city. When the Republicans came in he was retained by them, and he lost nothing in esteem by his being retained.

Gradually, however, he changed his political affiliation, and became the city marshal, and had the authorities to improve certain portions of the town where he obtained interests. From that time he appeared to develop rapidly in capacity, and soon attained affluence. A few years later he became prominent as a Republican, and suddenly was made Sergeant-at-Arms of the United States Senate, and was personally associated with the leading men of the Senate, who in those days gave the law to fifty million of American freemen. He was their personal friend and associate, and probably gifted with a clearer head, a braver spirit, and more nerve than most of them, it is not to be doubted that through them he exerted an influence on the purposes and measures of his party, and on events that have passed into history. He was engaged with some of them in certain speculations that seem not to have prospered, and finally there having been many changes in the Senate two or three years ago, he lost his place in the Senate, and has since perhaps been less prosperous. At last it seems there was a woman in the case, and a culmination of evils, and a few hours of sensational developments ended in the tragic suicide of a man who who preferred death to the shame of exposed guilt.

TO THE PEOPLE.

An Address by the National Democratic Committee—Campaign Funds Needed.

A circular was issued from headquarters of the Democratic National committe which is addressed to the people of the United States and says.

"With abundant means, with subsidized ingenuity, with a body of hired professionals drilled and experienced in political intimidation and political debauchery, our opponents are preparing a final assault upon the freedom and honesty of the ballot. This committee has not troops of office holders at its command. It will not agree to sell future legislation of Congress for money paid now into its treasury. It will not agree to give high places in the people's service for money. It will not contract to uphold any bargain heretofore made by the Republican party under cover of law for any contribution however great. We have no resources except what the people furnish. We call for means not only to spread truth among the people and to aid in getting to the polls the full and honest vote of the masses, but also to detect, prosecute and to punish crimes against the purity of the ballot wheresoever in the United States they are perpetrated and by whomsoever committed or directed. Every indication points to the defeat of the Minneapolis candidates, and to the triumphant election of Cleveland and Stevenson. The popular will clearly favors the Democratic cause. All anxiety about the State of New York is allayed and she will give her electoral vote to our candidates. All reports from independent and conservative sources in other parts of the country are exceptionally promising. With vigilance and timely action everywhere, which with your aid we pledge, honest ballots will be placed, counted and declared throughout the country, and if this is done defeat is not possible. This committee calls upon all good citizens for aid which it requires for these objects. It invites and will welcome contributions from every honest man."

Where the Women Propose.

In the Ukraine, Russia, the woman does all the courting. When she falls in love with a man, she goes to his house and informs him of the state of her feelings. If he reciprocates, all is well, and the formal marriage is duly arranged. If, however, he is unwilling, she remains there hoping to coax him to a better mind. The poor fellow cannot treat her with the least discourtesy, nor has he the consolation of being able to turn her out, as her friends in such a case would feel bound to avenge the insult. His remedy, therefore, if determined not to marry her, is to leave his home and stay away as long as she is in it. On the Isthmus of Darien either sex can do the courting with the natural result that almost every one gets married. A similar practice to that in the Ukraine exists among the Zuni tribe of Indians. The woman does all the courting, and also controls the situation after marriage. To her belong all children, and descent, inheritance, is also on her side. The same custom prevails among the Vigrees, a tribe in Cabul, and the Nairs of Malabar. Among the Garo race of Assam, in North East India, it is not only the privilege, but even the duty of the girl there to speak first, any infringement of this rule being summarily and sevely punished.

The people are entitled to sound and honest money, sufficient in volume to supply their business needs. But whatever may be the form of the people's currency, national or State, whether gold, silver or paper, it should be so regulated and guarded by governmental action, or by wise and careful laws, that no one can be deluded as to the certainty and stability of its value. Every dollar put into the hands of the people should be of the same intrinsic value or purchasing power. With this condition absolutely guaranteed, both gold and silver can be safely utilized upon equal terms in the adjustment of our currency. In dealing with the subject, no selfish scheme should be allowed to intervene and no doubtful experiment should be attempted. The wants of our people, arising from deficiency or imperfect distribution of the money circulation, ought to be fully and honestly recognized and efficiently remedied. It should, however, be constantly remembered than any inconvenience or loss that might arise from such a situation can be much easier borne than the universal distress, which must follow a discredited currency.—*Mr. Cleveland's letter of acceptance.*

Children Cry for Pitcher's Castoria.

Women in Politics.

Cor. of the State Chronicle.]

There is one feature in the present tour of Gen. Weaver which demands more than a passing notice. I refer to the public part taken by Mrs. Lease, his political champion and stump speaker. Against the lady's private character I make no reflection, but against a woman politician I raise a woman's protest. There are some things we are willing to leave to the men, for we do not regard our fathers, husbands, brothers and sons as unfit to legislate, nor are they incapable, whatever others may say about them. There are some things more becoming a man than a woman, and entering as a gladiator the political arena seems out of the sphere in which God and nature hath placed us. Political harrangues, boisterous vociferations, harsh accusations of others, seem strangely out of place coming from one whose jewel should be modesty, and whose service ought to be that of a peace-maker. We say nothing of the unfairness to the opponent when he finds his political antagonist a woman, especially should she, as such so often do, indulge in bitter denunciatory language. His very respect for womanhood forbids his replying to her in the same manner, or meeting her on the same level. But the evil is much more far-reaching than appears on the surface. The glory and strength, the beauty of the South, are to be found in her sweet home life, wherein children are welcomed and loved. Home is our most sacred spot. Sadly do we say that it is not so in all parts of this Union. In some parts divorces are nearly as common as marriages. It is no strange thing for a woman to be living with her second or even third husband, the others still living and married to other persons; nor for men to be living with a second or third wife, the previous one still living; while the homes are nearly barren of the joy of little children. And why is this? Is not a few instance because of the craze of the woman to be prominent in public life. By this, home is often neglected; and God's choicest honor "motherhood" undesired.

I plead with my sisters in the Southland. In the home you can do a work which can be done by no other being. There you are, as you ought to be, queen. Raise your boys to be healthy, honest, truthful, temperate and God-fearing; and your girls to be beautiful in character as well as graceful in person, modest and gen le in behavior and worthy to be the wives of the noblest and the best of men. When this is accomplished the wrongs of to-day will be among the evils of the past, and women will fulfil her grandest mission.

A MOTHER.

How Farmers are plundered.

Fitchburg Evening Mail.]

One result of the McKinley high tariff is the fact that manufacturers charge American consumers more for articles they sell than they are worth, and more than they sell them for in foreign countries, after paying cost of transportation. In a speech at Carrol, Ia., a few days ago, Gov. Boies of that State quoted the following figures on farm machinery, showing that the Ann Arbor Agricultural Implement Company sold articles in Spain at from 20 to 100 per cent. less than they did to American farmers. Here is the list:

	Spain.	America.
Advance plow,	$ 9 00	$18 00
Hay tedder,	30 00	35 00
Mower,	40 00	65 00
Horse rake,	17 00	25 00
Coming feed cutter,	60 00	90 00
Ann Arbor feed cutter No. 2,	28 00	40 00
Ann Arbor feed cutter No. 1,	16 00	28 00
Clipper cutter,	9 50	18 00
Lever cutter,	4 25	8 00
Cultivator,	22 00	30 00

Farmers, what do you think of this steal? Here are these McKinley tariff manufactures shipping plows to Spain and selling them there for *one half* what they charge you!

Is it not time for you to rise up and repudiate this rascally fraud?

Do the people of the United States know that they are taxed to provide the Republican party with the money which they have used and will use in corrupting the elections? Such is the case, and the *Mail* will explain how they are thus taxed. There is a Philadelphia firm, the only one in the country, manufacturing phosphorus, which is one of the essential elements in the manufacture of matches. The McKinley bill raised the tariff on phosphorus from 10 cents to 20 cents a pound upon the request of that firm. That firm wrote a letter to the committee, which closed with this very significant wish: "Trusting that the country at large will see that it is vitally to the interest of the prosperity of the whole country that protective tariff principles shall triumph at the coming election," and inclosed a very handsome check for the Republican campaign fund. It does not require a very keen comprehension to discover wherein all the people are taxed for the benefit of that one Philadelphia firm which sells phosphorus at its own price because the tariff has absolutely removed all competition and—who really pays the generous contribution of that firm to the Republican campaign fund!

Reversing Elections.

N. Y. World.]

Not since Matt Quay paraded his religious scruples against opening the World's Fair on Sunday has the country witnessed such an exhibition of dress-parade morality as President Harrison makes in declaiming against "reversing the judgment of honest majorities in the interest of the party or faction in power."

Mr. Harrison's party has not yet ceased chuckling our its stealing of the Presidency in 1876.

The "judgment of honest majorities" has been reversed by Republican rascality in four States since Mr. Harrison became President. His fellow-partisans stole the Senators in Montana, stole the Governor in Nebraska (but we compelled them to surrender the office,) stole the Legislature in New Hampshire and stole bodily all the State offices, save one, in Connecticut.

In each of these instances the "judgment of honest majorities" was reversed in the interest of the party in power.

In our own State the tools of Boss Platt retained control of the Legisature and of numerous offices for many years by depriving the majority of its constitutional right of representation.

It is like a lecture by Chadband on temperance to hear the beneficiary of Wanmaker's corruption fund, of Quay's rascality and of Dudley's wholesale bribery descanting on the beauty of "a free ballot and an honest count."

Accidents Make Cripples.

So does Rheumatism, and after a time it kills too! Dr. Drummond's Lightning Remedy relieves the pain at once, and is warranted to cure. One bottle, price five dollars, is enough for any ordinary case If you cannot get it from your druggist, write to the Drummond Medicine Co., 48-50 Maiden Lane, New York. Agents wanted.

Children Cry for Pitcher's Castoria.

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—OF THE—

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MICELLANEOUS.

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Pemberton's Book & Music House,
Headquarters for School and Office Supplies, Stationery, etc.
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B. R. Taylor,
Person Street,
Merchandise Broker and Commission Merchant.

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Dealer in
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Martin House,
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Jno. M. Martin, - - - Old Street.
Well located for commercial travelers and the general traveling public. Table supplied with best the market affords. Rates reasonable.

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Manufacturer of Sausage,
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—AND—
REAL ESTATE AGENT.
Negotiates the sale and purchase of Stocks, Bonds and other Securities.
Fayetteville, N. C., Feb'y 5, 1891. yf

Children Cry for Pitcher's Castoria.

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Fayetteville Cotton Seed Oil Mill,
Railroad Street,
Manufacturers Cotton-Seed Meal and Crude Oil.
Pays highest market price for cotton-seed.
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Manufacturers of "Lake George" AA 4-4 Sheeting, Cotton Yarn and Batting.

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Fayetteville Cotton Mills,
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Fayetteville Cedar Works,
A. A. McKethan, Jr., Prop.,
Manufacturer - of - Cedar - Ware.
We make a specialty of two- and three-hoop Brass Cedar Pails, and Keg-shape Oak Well Buckets.

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Manufacturers of and Dealers in Ice all the year round.

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Estimates furnished on application, and correspondence soiicited.

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Manufacturers of
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Orders Promptly Filled.

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Wines, Liquors, Brandies and Pure Mountain Corn Whiskey.
All grades of Tobacco, Cigars, etc.

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Dry Goods and Notions of every description and quality.
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The Fayetteville Clothiers. Gents' Furnishings, Stylish Suits, Hats, Underwear, Collars, Cuffs, etc.

W. A. Crawford,
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Hay St., Hotel LaFayette Building, Next to Postoffice.

The Racket Clothing Co.,
The Greatest Combine of them All.
They give you Novelty, Neatness, Durability, Style and Cheapness.

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W. N. Tillinghast,
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Established 58 Years.

Warren Prior & Son,
JEWELERS,
Repairing of Fine Watches a Specialty.

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Repairing done in best manner and warranted, Engraving finely executed.

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Watchmaker and Jeweler.
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Furniture, Matresses, Clocks, Lamps, Shades and Tin Sets.

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Fire, Life and Accident Insurance.

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Fire, Life, and Accident Insurance.
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POE & CO.,
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FAYETTEVILLE, N. C
Feb'y 25, 1892—tf

THE OBSERVER.

Established in 1825 by E. J. Hale, Sr.

E. J. HALE, Editor and Proprietor.

FAYETTEVILLE, N. C., OCT. 13, 1892.

THE DEMAGOGUE IN THE BUD, IN BLOSSOM, AND IN FULL BLOOM—MR. BUTLER'S NOVEL PROPOSITION.

To those who have closely watched the method of the Third party agitators since they fastened upon that beneficently intended organization, the Farmers' Alliance, as the instrument of their designs upon the Solid South, it has been plain that their purpose was not to secure *through the Democrats*, even if they knew they could get it that way, the relief they professed to be seeking for the tax-burdened farmers, but, by tempting or hoodwinking the Democracy into abandoning its old issues, or by the raising of new ones, to create a reason for the existence of a new party. At Ocala, the Protective tariff and the Force bill were denounced with equal warmth, and constituted the burden of the grievances complained of. Therefore the endeavor of the Third party agitators to frighten the Democracy into dropping Mr. Cleveland, the logical candidate of a Tariff reform Democracy. Therefore the persistent effort, when the probabilities of Mr. Cleveland's nomination became greater, to make it appear that Mr. Cleveland was lukewarm on the subject of a Force bill. But when the Democracy made these two grievances of Republican legislation and proposed legislation the leading issues of their platform at Chicago, they were instantly dropped by the agitators, and the Omaha convention omitted them from its platform. So, again, when it appeared certain that the Democrats in Congress would pass a free coinage bill, one of the two chief propositions of remedial legislation demanded by the Alliance, the Third party agitators hastened to drop this issue also, declaring through Col. Polk that free coinage would add but 30 cents "per capita" to the circulation and would consequently afford no practical relief if adopted. Bearing these things in mind, it is not to be doubted that if the Democrats had embraced the sub-treasury scheme, the agitators would have thrown that overboard quite as speedily, putting in its place, as in the case of the other three demands, another of their seductive propositions calculated to overtax the people's digestion up to a period beyond election day.

In keeping with the method of the Third party agitators as thus briefly outlined, was Mr. Butler's Clinton scheme for hobbling the Democracy of this District, inevitably to be followed by a like hobbling of the Democracy of the other Districts, with a platform of principles whose adoption actually put the Democracy of this District, and if permitted to be followed up would have put the Democracy of all the other Districts, outside the ranks of the Democratic party. This condition of exclusion from the Democratic party would have been our condition to-day—as all who have witnessed the object lesson of Mr. Glenn's discussions throughout the State now plainly see—had it not been for the persistent cannonading by the Democratic Press which broke up the fusion already consummated and prevented its spreading to the other Districts. That is to say, under Mr. Butler's plan, the Cleveland Electors would have been mere figure-heads, put up as a blind, to be inevitably sacrificed in the interest of the fusion which had taken place on the local tickets.

All this has been plain for weeks to every thoughtful person. But, as we have said, the object lessons of Weaver in the flesh, and of that leading feature of the campaign in this State, the Butler-Glenn discussions, have made it so plain that he who runs may read.

Driven, therefore, from every possible chance of open fusion with the Democrats, Mr. Butler seemed at last to have become a definite and compact political entity which we might attack squarely, from his head to his feet, after the fashion of that magnificent specimen of combative manliness, Butler's God of Vengeance, Mr. Glenn, and without danger of being caught in any of the antennæ which the wily fusionist put in the way of so many of our incautious brethren earlier in the campaign.

As our readers are aware, Mr. Butler has, since the OBSERVER broke up the fusion on his Clinton platform, disclosed the nature of the new definition of tariff reform which he declared in that platform was required, and that is that the reform shall consist of the total abolition of the tariff. But, in his Statesville speech, and here in his Fayetteville speech, he unfolded the full purpose of his novel proposition—a purpose so captivating at first sight that it will require the hardest sort of work on the part of our canvassers, in the less than 30 days left before election day, to explain to the ill-informed of his audiences what would be its damnable effect upon the liberties of the people, if carried out.

As the total abolition of the tariff would deprive the government of its chief source of revenue, Mr. Butler felt the necessity, of course, of providing something to take its place. Here, then, is the full purpose referred to—its disclosure reserved for the the last 30 days of the campaign—as unfolded in the two speeches mentioned: "I want to say something on the tariff," said Mr. Butler, "you never heard before. No party will ever be able to give you any relief of tariff burdens until that party offers you a different system of taxation to take the place of it. * * * What does the People's party offer you to take the place of the tariff? They offer you an income tax, a tax on United States bonds, and the sub-treasury plan, which provides for the issuing of money, and turns a certain per cent. of it into the United States Treasury."

There is nothing specially novel in these three propositions in themselves. The novelty consists in the proposition to substitute them for all the revenues that are, or may be, raised by tariff taxation.

It is not worth while to discuss the sub-treasury and the tax on United States bonds. The absurdity as well as the unconstitutionality of the former have been exposed on every stump; and, as to the latter, it is sufficient to say that it would be a violation of contract to tax bonds already issued under agreement by the government that they shall be untaxable, while a proposition to tax bonds yet to be issued would simply entail the paying by the government of enough additional interest on them to offset the tax.

Mr. Butler's proposition, therefore, resolves itself into a proposition to substitute a Federal income tax for the tariff, and a more seductive proposition, said an astute politician who heard Mr. Butler's speech, to be pitched into the midst of an ill-informed audience, could not be conceived of.

It is necessary to meet this dangerous proposition without a moment's delay—a proposition for the renewal of that potent Republican engine of Federal centralization, (which means despotism), a Federal income tax. To this end it will be convenient to take a brief glance at the general taxing power of the Federal government under the Constitution, and of the traditional attitude of the Democratic party on the subject of direct Federal taxation.

FEDERAL TAXATION.

The power of the Federal government over the subjects of taxation—that is, the range of things which the Constitution has granted to the Federal government the right to tax—is practically unlimited. It is the *object* of Federal taxation which the Democrats hold to be limited by the Constitution to the narrowest bounds, viz: to the single purpose of supplying revenue to pay the government's public needs.

Though far from being the classification of the courts and of the schools, the popular classification of Federal taxes into "direct taxes," meaning the inland taxes of every nature which in this generation we have known as "internal revenue" taxes, on the one hand, and "indirect taxes," meaning tariff taxes only, on the other, will be sufficient for our present purpose.

In the broad sense, then, the taxation which we suffer at the Sheriff's hands for State and County purposes, including the State income tax, is direct taxation—that is to say, the tax-payer pays his tax directly into the hands of the State's collector, the Sheriff. In doing so, the tax-payer is enabled to measure the full burden of taxation. Consequently, he exercises a constant watchfulness over the public servants to whom he has entrusted his taxes, and over the final disposition of them. Under this system it is next to impossible for any considerable amount of the people's taxes to be applied to the benefit of private interests.

Under the indirect system of taxation, on the contrary—which with us, as we have said, has been popularly held to mean tariff taxation only—the tax-payer has the bald fact of being taxed, when he buys a coat or a hat or plow, so little brought home to him, that the Democratic party has only succeeded after many years in convincing its followers that the tariff is a tax atall, and the Republicans in the backwoods still deny that it is.

It will be seen at once, then, that, if this exhausted the subject, the direct form of taxation is far preferable from the standpoint of any honest law-maker The subject, however, is not exhausted by this superficial view, by a great deal. For so strong has been the aversion of the American people to the adoption of the direct taxation method that, up to the period since the late war, it was never employed except in time of war or immediately thereafter; and so strong, particularly, has been the aversion of the Democratic party thereto, that it has clamored, in season and out of season, for the total abolition of all internal revenue taxes, save the two that now only remain, the whisky and tobacco taxes. These, though always opposed by the Democracy of this State where their offensiveness is especially felt, have been saved from the fate of the other taxes under the internal revenue acts simply because the Temperance and Prohibition sentiment of the country has been sufficiently powerful to prevent their going the way of their fellows.

Why has this theoretically superior method of taxation ever given way in the history of our Federal legislation, with the exception noted, to the theoretically inferior method of indirect taxation through the Tariff? Because it is contrary to the spirit of our institutions—the leading feature of which is the preservation of liberty by Home Rule through the autonomy of the States,—and tends to the aggrandizement of the central government. In what way does direct Federal taxation tend more to the aggrandizement of the central government than the indirect Federal taxation of the Tariff? In this way: The agents of the Federal government employed in collecting Tariff taxes are concentrated for the most part at a few ports on the seaboard, and the individuals from whom they collect such taxes are usually wealthy importers able, if any are able, to take care of themselves; whereas the agents of the Federal government that would be required to collect the direct taxes of a general internal revenue system would be as numerous as the grasshoppers that plagued the Egyptians—armed with the tremendous powers of tax-gatherers; obeying a distant and practically an alien authority; and exercising their tremendous powers upon defenceless millions in every county, village, cross-roads, and country neighborhood throughout the land.

EFFECT OF MR. BUTLER'S PROPOSITION.

But, if Mr. Butler's proposition for (practically) collecting all the revenues needed for the support of the Federal government by means of a Federal income tax be adopted, it will not be necessary to seek to compute the numbers of individuals who would be at the mercy of the Federal tax-gatherer by reckoning how many might be affected by this tax, and that tax, and the other tax; for an income tax would at once subject the whole population to the prying and inquisitorial processes of myriads of spies and informers and the brow-beating and intimidation of armies upon armies of the open minions of Federal power.

In many of the upper counties of this State the people well remember the state of terrorization which entire communities were kept in by the execution of the internal revenue laws at a recent period. In the present desperate temper of the Republican party, that would be but a suggestion of what the whole South would be subjected to under the operation of Mr. Butler's Federal income tax plan as directed by his Republican masters. It would give to that party as potent a control over elections as the Force bill itself; and as "the hundred tariff bills," which Mr. Reid says lie in the Force bill, will a hundred times repay the fat that is fried out of the beneficiaries of the tariff in order to secure the passage of a Force bill, so would the plunder of perpetual tariffs, made possible by Mr. Butler's plan, as many times repay the modicum of the plutocrat's income contributed under its operation.

In urging the national convention of clubs, whom he welcomed to New York the other day in the speech elsewhere printed, to the utmost "political activity and watchfulness," the great leader of the Democratic party referred to the present as a time "when State boundaries are hardly a barrier to centralized power, and when local self government and freedom of elections are the scoff of partisanship." Under the operation of Mr. Butler's proposed law, State boundaries would be obliterated, and local self government and freedom of elections become reminiscences only.

TREASON.

There has been Treason in the air to the Democratic party ever since Mr. Butler called his conference at Raleigh in May, which broke out again in its worst form at Clinton in July, and which it required all the power of the Democratic press finally to unmask and disarm. We were congratulating ourselves last week that it had been completely driven out of the ranks of the Democratic party, so far as any open manifestation of it was concerned. We fear from what we hear that we were mistaken. If we are correctly informed, campaign literature, professing to be issued under the auspices of Democratic organization, is being circulated in this District which contains the worst blow that could possibly be aimed at the national Democratic ticket. Just at the moment when Mr. Butler comes in our midst and springs his dangerous, demagogic appeal to the thoughtless multitude to vote down Mr. Cleveland and the Democratic party because he and his party in its Chicago platform repudiate that insidious proposition of centralization and despotism, a Federal income tax, approval for Mr. Butler's proposition concurrently appears at the hands of those who still call themselves Democrats.

Brethren of the Democratic faith, be on your guard against false teachers, and scrutinize every scrap of literature purporting to be Democratic before you give it out, or allow it to pass out, to those you wish converted into Democratic voters. *Mr. Cleveland must not be knifed in the interest of any man or set of men.* Watch the man who, with Cleveland on his lips, the advocacy of his most dangerous proposition—that proposition in behalf of which Mr. Butler made last week in your presence his strongest argument against Mr. Cleveland and the Democratic party—a proposition which, if we join Mr. Butler in saying that it is right, we condemn Mr. Cleveland and the Democratic party as the enemies of the people; for a Federal income tax finds no place in the platform which the Jeffersonian Democracy, with all the lights before it, put forth at Chicago as our chart and guide.

LOYALTY.

If any one desires to know what loyalty is, let him listen to what the patriotic leader of that great organization, Tammany, has to say in this crisis of a campaign more marked than any in our history by cowardice, double-dealing and treachery. Says a New York dispatch of Tuesday:

Leader Croker has issued orders to his district lieutenants not to consider offers from outside organizations or from individuals to support the Tammany Hall county ticket unless they also include support for the National Democratic ticket. Mr. Croker insists that the Tammany Hall machine, in every one of the Thirty Assembly districts, shall not receive outside help unless it is also given to Cleveland.

"We want no one to support our county ticket," said Mr. Croker yesterday, "unless he supports Cleveland. All the district leaders of Tammany Hall have been instructed to consider the national ticket fir t."

When Mr. Croker was asked if he had threatened to have men discharged from office because men who had secured their appointment were opposing Mr. Cleveland, he replied:

"All I have to say in answer to that question is this: Every member of Tammany Hall and all those who claim to be friendly with the organization must support the Democratic ticket from top to bottom. No man who has any influence in Tammany Hall is a friend of the organization if he supports Harrison. Tammany Hall will take care of Democrats, but it has no room within its doors for Republicans or assistant Republicans."

A few days ago Mr. Croker received a large-sized check from a man who wrote:

"Use this for the Tammany Hall county ticket and not for the national ticket."

Mr. Croker returned the check with a note, in which he said:

"We do not wish your money or your support for our county ticket unless they are also given to the national ticket."

GLENN, THE MAGNIFICENT.

Never have the people of this section beheld a public speaker so well equipped for the unique work he had in hand as was Mr. Glenn, Cleveland Elector-at-Large, in his passage at arms, in this city last week, with what the Charlotte *Observer* calls the Guiteau-faced Mr. Butler, Harrison-Weaver Elector-at-Large. The last issue of this paper contained the *Landmark's* excellent report of the debate between these two at Statesville; but no words of description can do justice to the magnificent bearing of the Democratic champion as he pounded his traitorous adversary.

It was a day never to be forgotten, and he a champion never to be forgotten. There was a general expression of opinion that Mr. Glenn is the coming man of the Democracy in this State, and that he can have anything he wants at its hands. So much for brains and courage and loyalty!

MONEY.

In another column we print a letter from our able correspondent, B, on the burning subject of MONEY. It is a philosophic and timely exposition of the subject which ought to brush away a good many cobwebs that obscure the vision of financiers of the day, honest and—otherwise.

CURRENT COMMENT.

Read Col. Green's timely, patriotic and altogether admirable letter.

* * *

Congressman Grady, who with Mr. Shaw has been making such an effective canvass in Bladen, Cumberland, Harnett and Moore Counties, finds every thing looking well for his triumphant re-election and for the success of the Electoral ticket in this District.

* * *

It looks as if there was going to be a stampede to the Democratic party. Those strongholds of Republicanism, Maine and Vermont, have greatly reduced their Republican majorities; Arkansas, Alabama, Florida and Georgia have buried the Third party, and rendered victory for the Democracy certain in North Carolina and Virginia; and the news elsewhere printed from Mr. Croker, leader of Tammany Hall, leaves no further room to doubt the result in New York. Those political thermometres, the betting men, too, add their testimony in bets on Cleveland of 10 to 7, made in New York, and 2 to 1 made in Washington; while Gresham, Cooley and McVeagh add the strength of their great names to the movement.

STRAIGHT DEMOCRATIC TALK.

There was some straight Democratic doctrine preached to the national convention of Democratic clubs at its meeting in New York last week. In these politically degenerate days, it is refreshing to read the healty Democratic utterances of Mr. Cleveland, and of Mr. Chauncey F. Black, the President of the National Association.

Said Mr. Black:

GENTLEMEN OF THE CONVENTION:—We assemble in this the first quadrennial national convention of Democratic clubs under circumstances the most auspicious. Never before within the memory of this generation has the Democratic party into battle in behalf of principles at once so vital and so clearly defined, and never before has such a magnificent organization as this appeared to support them. Not only are the standards which are lifted before our host in this last great struggle for the redemption of the land inscribed with those very legends of liberty which inspired our forefathers, but they are borne by candidates worthy of the best days of the republic, as Democratic as the greatest Democrat, as pure as the purest patriot in our history. In Cleveland and Stevenson we follow leaders who tipify the spirit of American life and the genius of American institutions—men who in personal character and public service are not surpassed by the noblest statesmen of any age.

The issues of the campaign are plain. No sophistry can confuse them, no cunning pervert them. The misnamed Republican party—Federalist to the heart's core, federalist in every tradition, method and purpose—proposes a government which, regardless of the limitations of the Constitution, shall systematically employ the power of taxation to seize the hard-earned substance of the people, and turning it over bodily to a favored few, maintain an aristocracy of stolen wealth, equally spurious and rutless, as the only governing and only profiting class in this the boasted Republic of the earth. It is not a free party; it is not a party of free men; it is the bond servant of an aggregation of monstrous business monopolies combined to gather private riches by public action.

REPUBLICAN PROTECTION A GENERAL PUBLIC ROBBERY.

Shall we be free—shall we hereafter enjoy our own? That is the simple question to be determined by the approaching election. We deny the right of the Federal Government to tax one man or one class of men for the benefit of another. We deny the right to take a single dollar from the people for any purpose but its own support. We deny its right to expend a dollar upon any objects except those specified in the charter. When the Chicago platform denounces "Republican protection," not merely as an economical fraud and a general public robbery, but as an unconstitutional assault upon the reserved rights of the people, it but reiterates an axiomatic Democratic principle, a familar Democratic tradition, a simple truth, taught and sanctioned by every Democratic statesman from Jefferson and Jackson to Tilden and Cleveland. The power to discriminate between American industries and American citizens, to set off classes which shall be favored and classes which shall not be favored, to protect one at the expense of another, to levy a tribute upon the many for the benefit of the few, is a power ungranted, and, therefore, forbidden.

The great and primary object of the formation of the Union was the attainment of free trade among the States and the largest liberty of trade abroad. Would it be otherwise to-day? If the forty-four American States were this morning assembled in convention to form a federal compact, would they tolerate for an instant, as an original proposition, the granting of a power in virtue of which a manufacturing or capitalist class might, by the corrupting use of money or even by force of numbers in the general legislature, establish exclusive monopolies or lay the agricultural and industrial classes under direct tribute to themselves? No people on earth, free and uncoerced, with their eyes open, ever conceded a power so terrible and so certain to be abused.

DEMOCRACY HAS NEVER WAVERED.

When Mr. Hamilton proposed, in the Washington Cabinet, that some industries might be profitably encouraged by a discriminating tariff tax, Mr. Jefferson said no; the assumption of the power would be a monstrous usurpation; if the Government can do that it can do anything; if it can tax to promote one interest, it can tax to promote another; if it can transcend the Constitution for this purpose, it can transcend it for any, and the difference between exceeding and observing the charter, in the vital matter of taxation, is the difference between a limited and unlimited government, between a republic and despotism.

From that day to this the Democratic view has undergone no change. From Jefferson to Cleveland there has been no moment when this great party of the Constitution and of liberty, whether a majority or a minority, has not stood steadfastly for equal taxes and equal opportunities to all.

The tariff question, to be largely determined in November, is a great one, because it involves the difference between a free people and an enslaved people. But there is a greater—a greater, because it includes the tariff question. Once deprived of the right of free election, the inhabitants of these States would sink into absolute subjection. The Force bill was the product of a wicked and deliberate conspiracy between the monopoly oligarchy and its political servants in Congress. It was devised, with Satanic ingenuity, to keep the parties to the conspiracy in power in spite of the popular will, to crowd every election princinct with their partisan agents and to saddle their campaign expenses, at the rate of ten to twenty millions per annum, upon the Federal Treasury. Under this law they might have piled tax upon tax, grasped subsidy after subsidy, refilled and relooted the Treasury time and again, without fearing the verdict of the ballot boxes, which they had thus contrived to smother.

POLL EVERY DEMOCRATIC VOTE.

And such was their avowed purpose. "The force bill," said the principal organ of the Republican party, edited by its candidate for Vice-President, "carries within its embrace a hundred McKinley bills." The Republican candidate for President has never wavered in support of it. Re-elect him, and put at his back a Federalist Congress, and the right of free election will be cloven down, in order that the pockets may be continuously rifled of untold millions which never reach the Treasury, but pass directly to the already bursting coffers of the monopolies and the trusts.

The election of Cleveland and Stevenson with a Democratic Congress is within easy reach. Ever since 1872 a majority of the American people have been with us. We have only to poll the Democratic vote in November and the beneficent revolution will be accomplished. That we are resolved to do so, and that we have the means at hand to do so, this mighty assemblage, gathered from every portion of the country, is ample evidence. A Democratic society in every voting precinct will readily poll every Democratic vote. That, and that alone, is required. Let us separate here, resolved, under the timely instructions of our National Committee to complete the organization and thus to insure the victory!

MR. CLEVELAND INTRODUCED.

Chairman Black then introduced Mr. Cleveland as follows:

We are assembled in the great Democratic State and City of New York. In accordance with custom immemorial a citizen of this city will extend New York's greeting. Happily for the occasion he who will perform this duty to-day is the most illustrious of living Americans. He will welcome you here to-day, and by the grace of Divine Providence and the good people of the United States he will be at Washington on the 4th of March next to welcome you there. (Applause.) Gentlemen, I present to you the Hon. Grover Cleveland." (Prolonged applause.)

MR. CLEVELAND'S REPLY.

When the hubbub ceased, Mr. Cleveland, speaking with deliberation and in a clear voice, said:

MR. PRESIDENT AND GENTLEMEN: It affords me especial pleasure to extend to you on this occasion a hearty welcome. As a citizen of this proud municipality I am glad to assure you that our hospitality is always open and generous. In behalf of a community distinguished for its Americanism and toleration in all matters of belief and judgment I know I may extend a cordial greeting to those who here represent political thoughtfulness and sincerity.

As an unyielding and consistent believer in Democratic principles, I trust I need not hesitate to pledge to the representatives of organized Democracy the goodwill and fraternal sympathy of this Democratic city. Your meeting is the council of war which precedes a decisive battle, and your deliberations should be the preparation for stern conflict. All your weapons and all your equipments are soon to be tested. You have organized and labored and you have watched and planned to insure your readiness for the final engagement now near at hand.

This then is no holiday assemblage, but an impressive convocation in furtherance of the designs and purposes for the accomplishment of which you and those you represent are banded together. These designs and purpose, as declared by your association, are: The preservation of the Constitution of the United States, the autonomy of the States, local self-government and freedom of elections, opposition to the imposition of taxes beyond the necessities of the Government, economically administered, and the promotion of economy in all branches of the public service.

A BRIGHT PROMISE OF REFORM.

These professions embody the purest patriotism and the loftiest aspirations of American citizenship. Though at all times they should suggest to us the strongest obligation to political effort their motive force, as incentives to political activity and watchfulness, should be irresistible at a time when the Constitution is held in light esteem as against the accomplishment of selfish purposes, when State boundaries are hardly a barrier to centralized power, and when local self-government and freedom of elections are the scoff of partisanship. Those who subscribe to the creed of this association and make any claim to sincerity can hardly excuse themselves for lack of effort at a time when the necessities of the Government, economically administered, have but little relation to the taxation of the people and when extravagance in the public service has become a contagious plague.

To those who hope for better things, this Convention of Democratic Clubs is a bright promise of reform. Unorganized good intentions and idle patriotic aspirations cannot successfully contend for mastery with the compact forces of private interests and greed, nor is the organization always the most useful which has the widest extent. The real benefit of political organization is found in its nearness to the people and in the directness of its action. Of course harmony and unity of purpose are absolutely essential.

In this view, your assembling together is most important in so far as it promotes this harmony and unity by conference and a consideration of methods, and in so far as it inspires that zeal and enthusiasm which will make more effective your work at home.

Therefore, I am sure that I can say nothing better in taking leave of you than to wish that your convention may be a most profitable and encouraging one, and that, at its conclusion, you may resume your places in your home organizations, newly inspired to determined and zealous effort in the cause of true Democracy. (Great cheering.)

New Try This.

It will cost you nothing, and will surely do you good, if you have a Cough, Cold or any trouble with Throat, Chest or Lungs. Dr. King's New Discovery for Consumption, Coughs and Colds is guaranteed to give relief, or money will be paid back. Sufferers from La Grippe found it just the thing, and under its use had a speedy and perfect recovery. Try a sample bottle at our expense, and learn for yourself just how good a thing it is. Trial bottles free at B. E. Sedberry & Son's Drug Store. Large size 50c. and $1.00.

Bucklen's Arnica Salve.

The Best Salve in the world for Cuts, Bruises, Sores, Ulcers, Salt Rheum, Fever Sores, Tetter, Chapped Hands, Chilblains, Corns, and all Skin Eruptions, and positively cures Piles, or no pay required. It is guaranteed to give perfect satisfaction, or money refunded. Price 25 cents per box.

For Sale by B. E. Sedberry, & Son,, Fayetteville, N. C.

MONEY.

For the Observer.]

MR. EDITOR:—"Money is a medium of exchange and measure of values," says the political economist. This definition is old, perhaps a better one would be: "Money is that value which by common consent has been selected as the unit by which all other values are measured." As a medium of exchange money is simply a convenience which we might possibly do without, but money as a *value* is indispensable. We must have the value that money is—that thing which is convertible at pleasure into lands, houses, cotton, clothes, meat, drink, labor, education—in short everything purchasable, and into which all these things can be converted on short notice, at the will of the owner. We have at present six kinds of money in circulation in the United States, viz: Gold coins; silver coins; legal tender, or lawful money as it is sometimes called, being the notes issued direct by the Federal government; National currency or the notes of the National Banks all over the country, and guaranteed by the government, which is secured by a deposit of its own bonds; gold certificates, and silver certificates, being proper certificates issued by the government and secured by a corresponding amount of gold and silver dollars and bullion held in its vaults at Washington for the sole purpose of redemption of these certificates upon demand. It will be noted that four of the above are of paper, having no intrinsic value in themselves, but resting solely upon the promise to pay of the government.

The holder of the gold certificate above has absolute security, as the value of gold is practically fixed and unchangeable. The holder of the silver certificate may have it redeemed upon demand in *silver* dollars according to promise. And as silver has rapidly depreciated, the market value of the silver dollar received will certainly be less than the value of the dollar or bullion when deposited, or its present value. The holder of national currency may be paid off in *lawful* money, not gold or even silver, as that is all the government has bound itself to do. And the holder of legal tender or lawful money has simply the promise of the government to pay him so many dollars, which may mean gold dollars, silver dollars or paper dollars at the will of the government.

The holder of a silver dollar has no promise of the government to pay anything, it is not even a legal tender for sums over five dollars, but he must look to its commercial or market value for all he can get for it. And as we have seen the market or intrinsic value of the silver dollar is steadily going down. The holder of the gold dollar alone is all right under all circumstances and is sure of his value under King or Kaiser, republic, despotism, communism or anarchy. Gold then alone is real money, according to our definition, as it is the only unit of value which is unchangeable, and this is the conclusion that the civilized and enlightened peoples of the earth (except those of the United States) have reached. It is because all other values have not yet been adjusted to this single unit, among our other troubles, that we are now passing through great financial straits, especially in the South. But to return to our money. The legal tender or treasury notes were first issued as a war measure, when the life of the nation so-called was at stake, and the right of Congress to issue them was upheld at first on this ground only. And that too by a Supreme Court packed for this purpose.

Those now in circulation represent the remnant of the war issue, and are renewed from time to time as they wear out—with this change, however, which is worthy of note: that when surrendered for renewal they are issued in larger denominations, say of $100 and $500, as a means of contraction of the currency for the benefit of the rich bondholder of the North.

The amount of these treasury notes outstanding is allowed to remain as it were by common consent, but the issue of a new paper legal tender dollar would create a panic if not a revolution. Why? Because the right to issue them has always been denied and has never been exercised save as a war measure.

And the act of issuing them would be regarded now as a breach of faith, which would unsettle the whole financial system of our government. Let us consider this matter for a moment. How can any government create money, a value, out of nothing, paper for example, and make it stand for and be equal to and convertible into land, labor and all other things? Who would live under or respect any government that pretended to do such a monstrous wrong? If government can create money why has it not been done before in the long history of the world? If a single legal tender dollar can be made, where is the limit to the amount to be issued? What power shall say: Thus far shalt thou go and no further. Why not make enough to pay all pensions and other expenses, to pay off the entire bonded debt—all State and county debts, individual debts and provide a surplus within easy reach of all, to be used at pleasure? In all soberness, is not the claim that the government has the right to create money unjust, absurd and wicked? Can any power short of the Creator of the Universe make something of value out of nothing? Legal tender paper money, Government promises to pay—fiat money—then is not good money, and the sooner the present supply is retired the better it will be for our people.

But, suppose the government has the right to make legal tender paper money, and does so in unlimited quantity. How is it to get into the hands of the people? What are they to give for it?

Surely no man outside of an insane asylum would expect to get it for nothing. And the moment you admit that something of value is to be given for it, you give up the case, for anything of value can now be exchanged for money—good money—gold coin if you please, without any aid from government. Just here some will say, we knew all that before. What we want is *more money is circulation* in order that we may get higher prices for our cotton, land, labor, &c. True, but the making of higher prices by the act of government is the creation by the government of a thing of value out of nothing—for surely the enhanced price rests upon nothing. If the time ever comes for people to legislate themselves rich, then the curse pronounced on man: "In the sweat of thy face shalt thou eat bread," will be lifted, and we may one and all sit beneath our own vine and fig tree with nothing to do, no debts to pay, and our wants all supplied. B.

Specimen Cases.

S. H. Clifford, New Cassel, Wis., was troubled with Neuralgia and Rheumatism, his Stomach was disordered, his Liver was affected to an alarming degree, appetite fell away, and he was terribly reduced in flesh and strength. Three bottles of Electric Bitters cured him.

Edward Shepherd, Harrisburg, Ill., had a running sore on his leg of eight years' standing. Used three bottles of Electric Bitters and seven boxes of Bucklen's Arnica Salve, and his leg is sound and well. John Speaker, Catawba, O., had five large Fever sores on his leg; doctors said he was incurable. One bottle Electric Bitters and one box Bucklen's Arnica Salve cured him entirely. Sold by B. E. Sedberry & Son, Drug Store.

Answer this Question.

Why do so many people we see around us seem to prefer to suffer and be made miserable by indigestion, Constipation, Dizziness, Loss of Appetite, Coming up of the Food, Yellow Skin, when for 75c. we will sell them Shiloh's Vitalizer, guaranteed to cure them. Sold by A. J. Cook & Co.

Children Cry for Pitcher's Castoria.

An Electropoise Cure

The following testimonials, from Governor Thomas M. Holt, and Rev. F. L. Reid, are but two of a multitude, all testifying to the wonderful benefits derived from the use of the ELECTROPOISE.

"I have always found relief from its use."
Governor THOMAS M. HOLT.

"I have tried it pretty thoroughly in my own family and have observed its effects on others.
"I believe that every afflicted person who can, would do well to give it a trial."
Rev. F. L. REID,
In Christian Advocate.

We earnestly solicit correspondence from those suffering from chronic and so-called "incurable" diseases of long standing. To all such we will cheerfully give the benefit of our experience without charge.

Atlantic Electropoise Co.,
1405 New York Ave., WASHINGTON, D. C.
Oct. 13, 1892—4t

Look at these Prices!

Bedsteads at $1.50 worth $2.00.

Rocking Chairs 90c., worth $1.50.

Fancy Tables or Lamp Stands 99c., worth $1.50.

A Bedstead, Dresser and Washstand, Solid Antique Oak Beveled Edge, Glass in Dresser, for the small price of $16.50.

—These Bargains are Limited to a Small Supply, so Call Early.—

MATTRESSES MADE TO ORDER OF ANY MATERIAL DESIRED OR RENOVATED AT MODERATE PRICES.

A complete line of FURNITURE and HOUSE FURNISHING GOODS always on hand and at prices in proportion with the above.

WILLIAM B. LaFAR,
MATTRESS MANUFACTURER AND FURNITURE DEALER,
3rd DOOR WEST OF BANK OF FAYETTEVILLE,
NO. 57 HAY ST., FAYETTEVILLE, N. C.
Oct. 6, 1892—tf

Castoria

For Infants and Children.

Castoria promotes Digestion, and overcomes Flatulency, Constipation, Sour Stomach, Diarrhœa, and Feverishness. Thus the child is rendered healthy and its sleep natural. Castoria contains no Morphine or other narcotic property.

"Castoria is so well adapted to children that I recommend it as superior to any prescription known to me." H. A. ARCHER, M. D., 111 South Oxford St., Brooklyn, N. Y.

"I use Castoria in my practice, and find it specially adapted to affections of children." ALEX. ROBERTSON, M. D., 1057 3d Ave., New York.

"From personal knowledge and observation I can say that Castoria is an excellent medicine for children, acting as a laxative and relieving the pent up bowels and general system very much. Many mothers have told me of its excellent effect upon their children." DR. G. C. OSGOOD, Lowell, Mass

THE CENTAUR COMPANY, 77 Murray Street, N. Y.

A Few Words to my Friends.

To my friends and the public generally I would respectfully announce that on or about September 1st proximo I shall open a branch house of my Merchant Tailoring business in

WILSON, N. C.,

dividing my time about equally between that place and Fayetteville. In my absence thoroughly competent and efficient men will have charge of the business of Cutting, Fitting, Cleaning, etc., with full power and authority to make prices take orders, etc. My fall stock embracing all the

Latest Styles and Patterns for Suits, Pants, &c.,

will arrive in a few days, and I extend a cordial invitation to the people to call and examine and get my prices before placing their orders.

To a generous public I desire to extend thanks for the liberal patronage accorded me during my stay in Fayetteville, and thoroughly resolved upon giving satisfaction as to quality of goods and prices in the future, I solicit your patronage.

Respectfully, &c.,
W. A. CRAWFORD,
Merchant Tailor, Hotel LaFayette Building, Fayetteville, N. C., and Wilson, N. C.
July 21, 1891—tf

W. J McNAUGHTON,
— WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALER IN —
All Kinds of Building Material, Sash, Doors, Blinds and Fancy Mantles,
A SPECIALTY.
Also Agent for the Sanford Sash and Blind Company.
Will sell for the next sixty days at Rock Bottom prices. Come and see.
NEXT DOOR TO N. C. BAPTIST.
Fayetteville, N. C., Sept. 22 1892—tf

To Builders and Others.

Finished Flooring, Beaded or Plain Ceiling, Plained Posts, Rails and Palings any length. All the latest patterns of Mouldings furnished on short notice at lowest prices.

ALL KINDS OF BUILDERS' HARDWARE.

Estimates given Address Orders solicited from abroad WALTER WATSON, Fayetteville, N. C.
apl 7-tf

For Sale.

That desirable place on Haymount formerly owned and occupied by Col. A. H. Worth, known as the summer residence of the late D. A. Ray—a comfortable six-room dwelling, with all necessary outhouses and attractive grounds. Belonging to the property are 15 acres of valuable land—a good part thereof fronting on the street leading to Glenville Pond, and easily divided into eligible building lots with pleasant location. On the premises are good water, a never-failing spring and fish-pond. For terms call on or address WELDON W HUSKE, Fayetteville, N. C.
Jan'y 7, 1892—tf

E. L. CLARK,
GROCERY and FAMILY SUPPLY STORE,
CORNER HAY AND WINSLOW STREETS
(Opposite Short-Cut Depot).
COUNTRY PRODUCE
BOUGHT AND SOLD,
Fresh Meats, Etc.
GOODS DELIVERED FREE OF CHARGE TO ALL PARTS OF THE CITY AND HAYMOUNT.
March 17, 1892.

A GREAT ATTRACTION

—AT—

FRANK THORNTON'S CLOTHING STORE.

A great gathering of clothing buyers has pronounced my stock of

Fall and Winter Clothing

—TO BE THE—

LARGEST and CHEAPEST

EVER DISPLAYED BY ANY CLOTHING HOUSE IN NORTH CAROLINA.

For the past eight or ten years I have controlled the clothing trade of this section of the State, because it is a well-known fact that I offer no garments that are not cut in the newest styles, and style goes a long way now.

Not less than $40,000 worth of Clothing

is now shown at my Clothing Store, at prices that will suit the times. This immense stock includes

MEN'S FINE CUTAWAY FROCK SUITS.

MEN'S FINE PRINCE ALBERT FROCK SUITS.

MEN'S FINE STRAIGHT CUT SACK SUITS.

MEN'S FINE CUTAWAY SACK SUITS.

MEN'S FINE OVERCOATS.

These goods come in all the most

DESIRABLE STYLES and COLORS

and an inspection of them will convince the most skeptical, that this stock is indeed a great attraction. I show also an immense line of

Boy's and Youths' Clothing,

INCLUDING

OVERCOATS,

which will be sold exceedingly cheap. I mention specially a line of BOY'S SUITS for school wear which will *defy all competition* as to price. Parents are earnestly invited to call and examine this line of goods.

Don't forget that I have a line of SAMPLES for custom work, and will always guarantee a perfect fit.

This stock of goods was bought to sell, and I am prepared to compete with any house either in this city or elsewhere, so that everybody who intends buying a new suit, will be just what they want, and will save money by calling at my Clothing Store.

FRANK THORNTON.
Fayetteville, N. C., Sept. 22, 1892.

FIRE INSURANCE

READ AND ACT ACCORDINGLY.

THE ÆTNA FIRE.—The old Ætna's statement for 1891 shows an increase in reinsurance reserve of $170,000, and a gain in net assets of $101,942. This is a good showing in the face of an exceptionally bad year. The Ætna's assets are now $10,659,139, and net surplus $3,702,019. Anybody who wants better indemnity than that offered by the Ætna will be able to get it.—*The Vindicator, Jan'y 15, 1892.*

H. R. RUSSELL, Agent,
Sept. 29, 1892—tf Fayetteville, N. C.

Administrator's Notice.

The undersigned having this day qualified as administrator of the estate of N. McK. Blue, hereby gives notice to all persons having claims against said estate to present them on or before September 13th, 1893, and all persons indebted to said estate are requested to make immediate payment.

J. A. BLUE, Adm'r
of the estate of N. McK. Blue.
Sept. 5, 1892—6w

Executor's Notice.

Having this day qualified as executor of the last will and testament of Jno. D. McNeill, deceased, I hereby give not

THE OBSERVER.

FAYETTEVILLE N. C.

THURSDAY.....CCTOBER 13, 1892.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION:

Weekly one year (in advance).....$2 00
Weekly six months (in advance).....1 00

TOWN AND COUNTY.

☞ **All accounts due the Observer for subscriptions and advertising have been placed in the hands of Mr. E. J Hale, Jr., for collection who is authorized to settle the same.**

INDEX TO NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

F. W. THORNTON—Terms Cash.
H. R. HORNE—Druggists' Sundries.
OBSERVER OFFICE—Papers for Sale.
J. B. EDGERTON, Agent—R. R. Lots.
OPERA HOUSE—Grimes' Cellar Door Co.
OPERA HOUSE—Miss Vernona Jarbeau.
FOR SALE the Hooper Place on Harrington Hill.
W. E. KYLE—Change of Schedule. Fourth page.
ATLANTIC ELECTROPOISE CO.—An Electropoise Cure.
J. D. WILLIAMS—Notice of Sale under Mortgage.
H. McD. ROBINSON—Notice of Sale under Mortgage.
JOHN F. DIVINE—Change of Schedule. Fourth page.
B. P. WILLIAMSON—Great Sale of Standard-Bred Horses.
McMILLAN BROS.—Short Crops Necessitate Close Margins.
JOHN C. HAIGH—Statement of the Condition of the Bank of Fayetteville.

Standard-Bred Horses.

Mr. B. P. Williamson of Fairview Farm, Raleigh, N. C. will sell at auction, November 11th, about forty horses. For particulars read adv. in another column.

Senator Hill's Speech—To Democratic Clubs.

We have on hand several thousand copies of the OBSERVER Supplement containing Senator Hill's great speech, which we will send free, to Democratic clubs in the 3rd Congressional District only, upon application, in parcels of not more than 200 to one address.

A Student From Afar.

A young Jap, fram Yokohama, Japan, has just entered Oak Ridge Institute, for the purpose of taking a full literary and business course. He left Yokohama on the 6th day of Septe mber and arrived at Oak Ridge, October 1st. This is perhaps the greatest distance ever traveled by any one to enter a North Carolina institution.

Crowded Out.

In the next issue of the OBSERVER will appear several important and interesting documents and articles, among them Chairman Simmons' admirable address to the people of North Carolina; an account of the General Convention of the Protestant Episcopal Church in the United States now sitting in Baltimore; and a tribute, by the Charleston *News and Courier*, to Dr. Henry E. Shepherd, North Carolina's great scholar.

Atlantic Coast Line R. R.

Taking effect October 10th, 1892, Atlantic Coast Line train leaving Fayetteville at 9.30 A. M., arriving at Selma 11.35 A. M., connects with passenger train on R. & D. R. R., leaving Selma at 11.40 A. M., arriving at Raleigh 12.35 P. M.

Returning, R. & D. passenger train leaving Raleigh at 1.28 P. M., arriving at Selma 2.24 P. M., makes close connection with the Atlantic Coast Line Train arriving at Fayetteville 5.20 P. M.

Died.

On Sunday Oct. 9th at his home in Seventy-First Township Neill R. Blue, in his 70th year.

Mr. Blue has filled many positions of public trust. He was Bank director and County Commissioner for some years and discharged his duties in those positions, as in all others, with fidelity and much good judgment. Mr. Blue was a gentleman of the old-school, courteous in his bearing, affable in manner, with a high sense of his obligations. "The sear and yellow leaves are falling."

He was a member of the Presbyterian Church of Galatia for 40 years.

He was buried with Masonic honors, of which order he had been a member for forty years.

Peace to his ashes, honor to his name.

Reduced Rates.

The C. F. & Y. V. Railway authorizes the sale of round trip tickets on account of the World's Columbian Exposition Dedicatory Ceremonies at Chicago, Ill., Oct. 20th, 22d, 1892, at the following rates:

From Bennettsville $33.35; Fayetteville $31.60; Greensboro $27.45; Maxton $32.20; Mt. Airy $28.85; Sanford $30.15. Tickets to be sold Oct. 18th, 19th and 20th, with extreme limit Oct. 26th, 1892.

They also authorize the sale of round trip tickets to Greensboro on account of the N. C. Conference of the M. E. Church, to be held at Reidsville. Tickets to be sold Oct. 18th, 19th and 20th. Final limit Oct. 24th, 1892.

The following to Reidsville and return govern from the points named: From Fayetteville $6.30; Maxton $7.60; Sanford $4.70; Wilmington $8.85.

The Republicans and Weaverites Fuse.

The Republicans of Cumberland county held a convention at the Town Hall in this city, Saturday, for the purpose of withdrawing their county ticket in favor of the Weaverites. W. P. Wemyss, white, was chairman, but he was only a figurehead, John S. Leary and Neill Waddill running things to suit themselves. The following resolutions were introduced:

Resolved, That in the present political contest, we will give our undivided support and votes to Harrison and Reid, the nominees of the Republican party for President and Vice President of the United States, and to the nominees of the Republican party for State officers.

Resolved, That we deem it inexpedient at the present juncture of politics in the county to put a Republican party ticket in the field, and we would recommend to the Republican voters in the county that it will be greatly to their interest to vote for the candidate of the Third party for the Legislature and county officers.

After a long speech by John S. Leary in support of the above resolutions, they were voted upon and unanimously adopted.

Messrs. N. A. Sinclair and H. L. Cook were in attendance at Lumberton Superior Court last week.

The State Fair.

The State Fair authorities and the Board of Managers of the Raleigh Centennial Celebration are leaving nothing undone to announce to the public the very many special attractions which may be seen at the Capital City during fair week, Oct. 18, 19, 20 and 21.

Judging from the literature sent out, Tuesday Oct. 18th, will be the great day of the week. The custom of the people heretofore in attending the fair in great numbers on Thursday has made that day, by tacit consent, the big day, but the management has made an effort this year to change this custom and will make Tuesday, the first day, the great day of the week, whether people attend or not on that day. This is not a mere assertion, but is a fact, as the programmes issued would indicate. That day will be characterized by a grand opening of the State Fair, by a grand Trades and Civic Procession, in which there will be half a dozen tremendous and magnificent allegorical and historical floats, besides about forty trades floats already assured.

In the procession there will be in carriages about fifty honorary marshals, composed of the older citizens of Raleigh, ranging in age from sixty to eighty-five years.

The Fire Department will have a display two blocks long, representing the old system of fire service as contrasted with the new, magnificent and perfect apparatus.

The R. & G. R. R. will represent the first engine ever on that road, and will also have in the procession a model of the first box-cars used, following which will come representations of the present magnificent locomotives and rolling stock.

A float representing Sir Walter Raleigh in the Elizabethan Court will be the handsomest thing of the kind ever known in the State. Not inferior to this will be the float representing Peace, and also one representing the visit of LaFayette to Raleigh.

The performance of "Pawnee Bill's Wild West Show," will be at its best that day; including the one hundred Indians, Cowboys and Mexicans, and one hundred head of live stock, including wild ponies, Buffalo, Texas steers and the like, all combined in giving thrilling representations of wild western life.

The Centennial Board, composed of sixty of the leading citizens of Raleigh, has adopted what are known as the Raleigh Centennial Colors, being a combination of Oriole and Red. Everything in Raleigh, and in the procession during the week will be characterized by a harmonious blending of these colors.

Tuesday will therefo re be the great day. Special trains will run on that day, with pleasant schedules. The rates will be one cent a mile.

A great demoastration and welcome awaits the people of the State from the people of the Capitol City.

More Laurels for Dr. Hodges.

Our eloquent townsman, Dr. Hodges, has again been delighting the people of other cities, as he always does those of his own home, with his polished oratory. The Greensboro *Record* thus speaks of his address, the other evening, before the Knights of Pythias in that city:

Prof. O. Carr, Chairman of the meeting, announced that the exercises of the evening would be opened with prayer by Rev. Dr. Smith—after which the Choral Choir rendered a very fine selection and Dr. Dixon, in a very happy style with graceful compliments, introduced Dr. Hodges, of Fayetteville, to his audience, when one of the most polished, elaborate and thoroughly enjoyable addresses ever listened to by a Greensboro audience was delivered. History, pathos, statistics and poetry were so interlocked and interwoven into our continuous discourse, as to keep one deeply interested from the very outset, and when delivered by one so eloquent makes an impression deep and lasting on the hearer. Dr. Hodges simply surpassed all expectations. His address is a masterpiece and his delivery stamped him the orator that Dr. Dixon prophesied.

The theme "Pythianism" was a broad one, pregnant with appeals to manhood and higher life, and the Knights, proud of their order heretofore, are now enthusiastic.

In the course of a letter from a friend, is the following tribute to Dr. Hodges' eloquence on the same occasion:

GREENSBORO, N. C., Oct. 8, 1892.

It would have been a pleasant thing for the many admirers of *your* townsman Dr. J. A. Hodges to have heard the expressions of delight that were uttered to-day by the people of Greensboro who listened to his lecture last night on "Pythianism." It was indeed a magnificent effort.

The lecture was delivered in the new Presbyterian church—a structure by-the-by that would be an ornament to any city—it is of large seating capacity and this was thronged with a noble band of Knights and the *elite* of the city.

The lecturer began by picturing in language both chaste and beautiful, a scene of daring bravery witnessed by himself when in Italy—the rescue by two brave, daring youths of three companions, who while exploring the snow-capped summit of those Alpine heights were dashed headlong to the abyss below. His delivery of this was grand, poetic in thought and beautiful in diction. No painter could have depicted the scene more vividly on canvas than he did on the minds of his audience. In fact throughout his speech he proved himself an orator and a poet, his graceful manner and superb delivery captivated the ectire audience and has added to his brow another laurel—and stamps him as one of the finest and most graceful orators in our State.

Fair Ball and German.

The Old North State German Club intend to give one of the most fashionable balls during Fair week, that has ever taken place in this city. At a recent meeting it appointed the following officers for the occasion:

Chief Ball Manager—Leighton Huske.

Floor Managers—H. M. Pemberton, J. C. Thomson, Jr., S. H. Strange, James Kyle, W. F. Campbell, Andrew Broadfoot.

Honorary Ball Managers—Maj. J. B. Broadfoot, Maj. Chas. Haigh, Capt. E. L. Pemberton, Capt. B. R. Huske, Capt. J. D. McNeill, Capt. W. E. Kyle, N. B. Alexander, R. W. Bidgood, E. J. Lilly, C. L. Taylor, Dr. J. A. Hodges.

The german which will probably take place Wednesday night during the Fair, also promises to be a great success. Mr. J. A. Moore was elected leader; Mr. Morgan Turrentine assistant leader.

Meeting of Stockholders.

The stockholders of the Cape Fear & Yadkin Valley Railway Company met in the Town Hall in Fayetteville, October 6th, 1892. A. H. Slocomb, Esq., presided, and Jno. M. Rose, Esq., Secretary of the Co. was *ex-officio* secretary of the meeting.

The capital stock of the company consists of 19,604 shares. There were represented in person and by proxy 17,475 shares—a remarkably large representation.

The report of the President and Directors with the accompanying reports of the other officers showed the company to be in good condition.

The old board of directors were re-elected, viz: K. M. Murchison, New York; Chas. P. Stokes, Richmond, Va.; W. A. Moore, Mt. Airy; J. E. Gilmer, Winston; Dr. W. A. Lash, Greensboro; J. Turner Morehead, Leaksville; R. P. Gray, Greensboro; D. W. C. Benbow, Greensboro; R. T. Gray, Raleigh; Jno. D. Williams, Fayetteville; E. J. Lilly, Fayetteville; Geo. W. Williams, Wilmington.

At a subsequent meeting of the Directors on the same day, all the old officers were re-elected for the ensuing year, viz: Dr. W. A. Lash, President; Jno. M. Rose, Secretary; J. W. Fry, General Manager; H. L. Fry, Chief Engineer; R. W. Bidgood, Auditor; J. R. Williams, Treasurer; W. E. Kyle, General Freight and Passenger Agent; Hon. Geo. M. Rose, General Counsel.

A Great Success.

Eugene Robinson's Company played Steele Mackaye's famous piece "Paul Kauvar" in this city last Thursday night to a delighted audience. The plot is a very good one, and is carried out superbly. It is laid during the French Revolution, and Paul Kauvar is one of its heroes, and as a hero of course he falls in love with a very lovely woman. Then as there is a woman in the case, of course he becomes embroiled with a villain and falls into all sorts of troubles. He finally overcomes the villain, marries the lady, and they are now, no doubt, living happily together. Mr. Porter J. White played the part of Paul Kauvar in a splendid manner, which elicited much applause. Miss Mildred Holland was magnificent as Diane Beaumont, the Heroine, and was warmly praised by all. The funny man was Mr. John W. Rose as "Dodo," who evoked rounds of laughter. Altogether it was one of the best companies that ever shpwed here.

A Deserving Enterprise.

Messrs. Russell Bros. of the Carolina Machine Company, of this city, have now completely established in connection with the present works of the company, a section replete with all necessary machinery for the covering of rollers. This industry merits the patronage of the cotton mills in our surrounding country.

Haigh—Schuyler.

From the Bayonne, New Jersey, Times.]

At high noon yesterday a fashionable wedding was celebrated in Trinity Episcopal Church, this city. The bride was Miss Angelica VanRenssalaer Schuyler, the youngest daughter of Jacob Rutsen Schuyler and grand-daughter of Jonathan Edwards. DeLagnel Haigh, a well-known young New York business man, was the bridegroom.

Especially for the nuptials, the interior of the edifice, particularly the chancel and altar, had been elaborately decorated with evergreens, Autumnal foliage, cut flowers and choice potted plants. An arch of evergreens also surmounted the main aisle of the auditorium just at the end of the gallery. To witness the neremony a large throng of society folk gathered in the pew.

Rev. Harold Arrowsmith, rector of the church, officiated. The bridal party entered the auditorium from the vestry after the ushers had marched to the front side entrance to receive and escort the bridesmaids to the bride. As the bridal party moved up the main aisle Prof. Wm. Wild made the great organ interpret the strains of the "Wedding March from Lohengrin."

First in the procession came the pages clad in white satin costumes of several centuries ago. They were Masters Schuyler and Thornton Imbrie, nephews of the bride. They carried great bows of satin ribbon to which were attached long stretches of similar ribbon within which the others of the party walked. Following the pages were the half-dozen ushers, the four bridesmaids and the bride escorted by her brother, Mr. Edwards O. Schuyler.

The bridegroom met the bridal party at the altar. He was accompanied by his best man, his brother, Douglas D. Haigh, of Fayetteville, North Carolina. The bridesmaids were Misses Rebecca and Annie Haigh, of Fayetteville, N. C., sisters of the bridegroom; Miss Adelaide Smith, of Providence, and Miss Anna Lapsley, of New York. The ushers were Messrs. Henry M. Popham and Howard Cook, of this city, Henry T. Lilliendahl, of Greenville, and Gordon Battle, Gaillaird Thomas Lapsley and Banker Smedes, of New York City.

The bride was given away by her eldest sister. She was attired in a gown of white satin en-traine, with lace trimming. Her bridal veil was of white tulle, and she carried a large bouquet of Marshal Neil and white roses. Similar bonquets were carried by tfieir bridesmaids, who wore costumes of canary colored silk, with green silk trimmings. The bridal party left the church while the organist rendered Mendelssohn's Wedding March.

Following the ceremony a reception and wedding breakfast were given at the old Schuyler family homestead on Newark Bay shore. During the afternoon the young couple left for a wedding tour to Southern cities. The, will maks their home in this city during the summer months, and in New York in the winter.

To the Candidates of the Third Party—John McDuffie, Chairman, included.

In order that the voters of our county may have the opportunity to hear both sides of the political questions of the day fully discussed in an intelligent manner, you are respectfully invited and earnestly requested to meet the Democratic candidates before the people on the dates and at the places advertised for such discussions. An equal division of time and every possible courtesy in our power guaranteed. Let the *people* hear the truth and let *me* hear from you.

JAS. D. MCNEILL,
Ch'n Dem. Ex. Com.

For Sale, the Hooper Place on Harrington Hill.

It has a good house on it; good water; one hundred young pear trees in bearing, besides peach and grape vines; 17 acres, five or six cleared and under good fence. If not sold before the 31st of October it will be sold on that day at public auction

Oct. 13, 1892—3tpd

People and their Movements.

Mr. John Burton, of Weldon, N. C., has been spending a few days in this city.

Mrs. McLaurin, who has been on a visit to relatives in this city has returned to her home in Florida.

Mr. Murchison, Greensboro train despatcher of the C. F. & Y. V. Railroad, was in town Tuesday.

Mr. Eugene Harrell now of Rocky Mount was on a short visit to his old friends here this week.

Mrs. Dr. MacRae of Raleigh arrived in this city Tuesday evening and is a guest of Mrs. A. J. Smith on Cool Spring st.

Mr. Rob't. Kirkland, of Maryland, is visiting relatives in this city. Mr. Kirkland has not been to Fayetteville for 30 years.

Dr. and Mrs. Haigh have returned from New York, where they went to attend the marriage of their son Mr. DeLagnel Haigh, to Miss Schuyler.

The Rev. Mr. Moody filled Mr. Atkinson's place at the Episcopal Church last Sunday morning and preached a very able and interesting sermon.

Mrs. Lanneau and Mr. John Hooper left for Florida last week where they will make their home for the future. Mr Joseph Hooper after visiting relatives in different parts of this State will follow them.

Messrs. Paul Smith and Frederick Hale are home on a short holiday after an absence of several months with Col. Gardner and Mr. Latta, making a preliminary survey for a road from Wadesboro to Winston for the Atlantic Coast Line.

HON. W. J. GREEN AND THE ALLIANCE.

A Strong and Manly Letter.

FAYETTEVILLE, N C., Oct. 10, 1892.

Mr. Wm. R. King, President of Carver's Creek Alliance, Cumberland County, N. C.:

DEAR SIR:—I herewith tender you my resignation or rather withdrawal from the Farmers' Alliance of North Carolina, and respectfully request that it may be so entered on the books of your lodge. Unless mistaken, they will show "good standing" and all dues paid to date. If perchance, however, there are any arrears, please state amount, and it will be promptly remitted.

As every one should have a reason for the determining motives of his course in important affairs of life, I propose to give you, as the presiding officer of the lodge which I entered and with which I have since been identified, those which prompted fellowship and those which impel the step now taken. Indispensable prerequisite to the first was the assurance, oral and otherwise, that the right of opinion in matters of religion and politics would not be infringed or in any wise abridged. That I have to the extent of limited ability persistently combatted its tendency to disregard such sacred pledge, you and all others cognizant are bound to admit.

As long as it steered clear of such claim, I saw in the organization the possibilities of much good to the agricultural class, especially as a social and educational factor.

As a secret political agency in the hands of such as would most naturally use it, it required no seer to foretell that its chance for good was gone and its power for evil begun. Unless my foreboding is at fault, that point has been reached and passed.

Doctors of the soil as was first intended, have given way to political quacks with a string of nostrums too ridiculous to be even dubbed fantastical. Like their brother charlatans in the field of pharmacy, their purpose is too obvious to require serious charge; to eozen dupes, and thereby put money in their pouch and themselves on a higher plane. Indispensable thereto, is abject submission to their every behest and requirement.

"So far from taking other medicine, you must not even look at or listen to other doctors." The assumption is impudence doubly distilled and boiled down. Submission to such autocratic mandate is slavish beyond the rule and custom of manumitted slaves of some five and twenty years ago. Even their "leaders" with proverbial carpet bag in hand, did not dare tax their obedience to that extent. *They* permitted *their* followers to go to the Hustings, but held them in leash with forty acres and a mule. My teaching and reading had made me believe that land owners and soil tillers were patriots and freedom lovers above all others, and so I was proud to be of them.

Recent observation has convinced me of the fallacy of precipitate belief. "Woe is me," that I should ever have been undeceived. Even these under the manipulation and false teaching of cunning, selfish knaves and designing scoundrels, can it seems be converted into submissive tools of tyranny, self-denying free agents, and soliciting allies of enfranchised slaves. I am unwilling to be mistaken, even by the possibility of implication, for such a thing as this, and hence the cause of action.

Before bidding you a kin lly adieu, I venture to close with a parting appeal to my late alliance brothers in behalf of manly self-respect and constitutional liberty, nothing craving, nothing asking in the line of personal promotion. I implore you as a brother appealing to brothers, to pause and consider before throwing away beyond reclaim the most priceless heritage vouchsafed to men, and to but few at that.

Do not surrender under pique or impulse the glorious liberty that you enjoy, and which has required an ocean of blood, a mountain of treasure and near a thousand years to win. Do not give up as a childish bauble your birthright, your franchises, your manhood, and thus undermine beyond possibility of prop or hope of rebuild your free born inheritance as protected by fundamental charter.

Freedom is hard to win, easy to lose, but once lost impossible of recall, unless all history is fiction. Brothers, let not gold or silver or glittering clap-trap as mouthed by mercenary Rauters, weigh against such a things as this.

I am yours truly,
WHARTON J. GREEN.

MARRIED.

HAIGH—SCHUYLER—At Trinity Church, Bergen Point, N. J., October 5th, 1892, by the Rev. Harold Arrowsmith, ANGELICA VAN RENSSELAER, youngest daughter of the late J. Rutsen Schuyler, Esq., of Bergen Point, and DE LAGNEL HAIGH, of New York.

WRITE to Miss S. A. Tillinghast, 425 N. Bloodworth Street, Raleigh, N. C., for any information you wish about the ELECTROPOISE. She can refer you to many of its friends.

SHILOH'S CATARRH REMEDY. A marvelous cure for Catarrh, Diphtheria, Canker mouth and Headache. With each bottle there is an ingenious nasal injector for the more successful treatment of these complaints without extra charge. Price 50c. Sold by A. J. Cook & Co.

When Baby was sick, we gave her Castoria.
When she was a Child, she cried for Castoria.
When she became Miss, she clung to Castoria.
When she had Children, she gave them Castoria.

Highest of all in Leavening Power.—Latest U. S. Gov't Report.

Royal Baking Powder

ABSOLUTELY PURE

Sept. 1, 1892—1y

The issue is fixed, says the New York *World*. Nothing that the Republican speakers say can change the main issue of the campaign. That issue is the Republican record for the past four years. No manipulation of the battered old "free-trade" bugaboo [that is to say, Mr. Butler's no tariff free-trade, which leaves us only the centralizing alternative of direct taxes]; no citation of English opinion, forged or otherwise; no rattling of bogus American tin; no parade of cooked statistics, can divert the people from the issue created by the candidacy of President Harrison for a second term and the appeal for a new Reed Congress.

The Republican record includes:
A squandered surplus of $100,000,000.
A worse than war tariff.
Increased taxes.
The multiplication of monopolies.
The menace of a Force bill.
Inflation with 65-cent dollars.
State-stealing and seat-grabbing.
The protection of Republican rascals.
A carnival of spoils.
Renomination by office-holders.

As a fitting climax the record is crowned with a bold attempt to carry the election by bribery and fraud.

The importation of the professional election crook, Dave Martin, and the Hackett circular calling for the "secret and discreet" furnishing of names of Democrats "who can be *induced* to vote the Republican ticket this fall" can have no other meaning.

With the issue thus made up the result ought not to be doubtful. It will not be doubtful if every Democrat and honest voter does his duty.

Every incident of the Republican campaign renders it more imperative that *the next President must be a Democrat.*

Mr. W. H. Carver, of Red Springs, was in the city yesterday.

THE DEMOCRATIC CAMVASS.

The gentlemen named below will address the voters of the State at the times and places named:

B. F. Grady and John G. Shaw.

Catherine Lake, Onslow, Thursday, Oct. 13th.
Richlands, Onslow, Friday, Oct. 14th.
Morton's Mill, Onslow, Saturday, Oct. 15th.
Chinquepin, Duplin, Monday, Oct. 17th.
Tuckahoe, Jones, Tuesday, Oct. 18th.
Trenton, Jones, Wednesday, Oct. 19th.
Tuscarora, Craven, Thursday, Oct. 20th.
Newbern, Craven, (at night), Thursday, Oct. 20th.
Vanceboro, Craven, Friday, Oct. 21st.

Shiloh's Consumption Cure.

This is beyond question the most successful Cough Medicine we have ever sold, a few doses invariably cure the worst cases of Cough, Croup and Bronchitis, while its wonderful success in the cure of Consumption is without a parallel in the history of medicine. Since its first discovery it has been sold on a guarantee, a test which no other medicine can stand. If you have a cough we earnestly ask you to try it. Price 10c., 50c. and $1. If your lungs are sore, chest or back lame, use Shiloh's Porous Plaster. Sold by A. J. Cook & Co.

Wilmington Market.

WILMINGTON, N. C., Oct. 11.

COTTON.—Cotton steady, with sales on a basis of 7¼ cents for Middling.
SPIRITS TURPENTIE.—The market steady at 26½ cents per gallon.
TAR—Firm $1.25.
ROSIN.—The market quoted firm at 85c. per bbl. for Strained and 90 cents for Good Strained.
TURPENTINE (Crude) Distillers quote the market firm at $1.55 for Virgin, $1.55 for Yellow Dip and 90 for Hard.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

SHORT CROPS
— Necessitate Close Margins. —

WE HAVE A COMPLETE LINE OF
COOK STOVES.
HEATING STOVES
FOR WOOD OR COAL
PUMPS, TINWARE HOLLOW-WARE AND HOUSE-FURNISHING GOODS,
which we will sell at very close figures.
We also have a full line of
Iron Mantels and Grates.
CALL AND SEE THEM.
☞ Have your Stoves repaired and fitted up before the cold weather is on you.
McMILLAN BROS.
Oct. 13, 1892—tf

Notice of Sale under Mortgage.

By virtue of the power and authority given by a certain mortgage, executed by Capt. Jas. S. Evans and wife to John D. Williams which is recorded in the office of Register of Deeds for the County of Cumberland, in Book Q, No. 3, page 517, the following property will be sold at public auction, viz: About four hundred acres of very valuable farming lands on Cape Fear River, in Cedar Creek Township, adjoining the lands of Henry E. Smith and others, lying on the south west side of Lock's Creek and between said creek and the river.

This farm lies within seven miles of Fayetteville, N. C., and is one of the most desirable in the county.

☞ Capt. Evans is on the place and will show the lands to parties wishing to buy.

Place of sale: Market House.
Time of sale: Thursday, November 17th, at 12 o'clock M.
Terms of sale: Cash.
For further particulars apply to Capt. J. S. Evans, C. W. Broadfoot, Att'y. or
J. D. WILLIAMS,
Mortgagee,
Fayetteville, N. C., Oct. 13, 1892—ts

Notice of Sale under Mortgage.

By virtue of the power and authority given by a certain land mortgage, executed by Joseph K. Barge and wife Milley to Ed. S. York, which is recorded in the office of the Register of Deeds for Cumberland County, in Book S, No. 4, Page 412, &c., the following property will be exposed to sale by public auction, viz: A lot in Fayetteville, N. C., in the western line of Chatham street, 80 feet north of the northern line of Rowan street, adjoining the lot conveyed by W. A. Guthrie to Rev. H. S. McDuffie, fronting along the western line of Chatham street seventy-four and one half feet (74½) and running back about two hundred seventy-five feet to the line of the Wilson & Fayetteville Railroad. On this lot there is a good building which rents at $4.00 per month.

Place of sale: Court House door, Fayetteville, N. C.
Time of sale: 12 o'clock M., on Thursday, November 10th, 1892.
Terms of sale: Cash.
H. McD. ROBINSON,
Attorney for Mortgagee.
Oct. 13, 1892—ts

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

Terms Cash.

After this date my books will be closed and I will sell goods STRICTLY FOR CASH. Customers will find that my whole stock of goods is marked at a very close margin, and the cash system will be very greatly to their advantage in the end.

F. W. THORNTON.
Oct. 13, 1892—3t

Opera House!

ONE NIGHT ONLY!
MONDAY, OCTOBER 17th.
THE CELEBRATED COMEDIENNE
Miss Vernona Jarbeau
In her Brilliant Musical Comedy,
STARLIGHT
Supported by Her Own Company of Comedy and Musical Talent.
EVERTHING CHANGED!
New Songs! New Faces!
New Dances! New Costumes!
New Music! New Sayings!
New Funny Situations!
THE LATEST NOVELTY
THE WIDOWS
CHORUS AND DANCE.
—THE HIT OF THE SEASON!—
Miss Jarbeau's Great Songs
"Nigger and the Bee," "Sligo," "Push Dem Clouds," "Where Are You Going My Pretty Maid?"
JEFF D BERNSTEIN,
Prop'r and Mang'r.
☞ Seats on sale at McDuffie's Drug Store. Prees 50c. and 75c.; Gallery 25c.
Oct. 13, 1892—1t

STATEMENT OF THE CONDITION OF THE

BANK OF FAYETTEVILLE,

At Fayetteville, N. C., in the County of Cumberland, at the close of business on the 30th day of September, 1892.

RESOURCES:

Loans on Real Estate,	$ 38,000 00
All other loans and discounts,	386,622 88
Overdrafts,	722 33
Stocks, bonds and mortgages,	2,203 18
Due from Banks,	22,384 97
Banking House,	6,000 00
Other real estate,	2,662 97
Furniture and fixtures,	2,000 00
Current Expenses and Taxes paid,	3,008 44
Cash items,	7,008 28
Gold Coin,	4,565 00
Silver Coin,	16,935 90
National Bank notes,	6,036 00
United States Notes,	15,000 00
Total,	$513,149 95

LIABILITIES:

Capital Stock paid in,	$ 300,000 00
Surplus Fund,	10,000 00
Undivided profits,	6,088 90
Deposits subject to check,	126,341 64
Due to Banks,	15,608 41
Notes and bills rediscounted,	52,000 00
Cashiers' Checks outstanding,	32 00
Demand certificates of deposit,	3,079 00
Total,	$513,149 95

I, John C. Haigh, Cashier of the above-named Bank, do solemnly swear that the above statement is true to the best of my knowledge and belief.

JOHN C. HAIGH, Cashier.

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA, } ss.
COUNTY OF CUMBERLAND. }

Sworn to and subscribed before me this 10th day of October, 1892. GEO. G. MYROVER, Notary Public.

CORRECT—Attest:
J. D. WILLIAMS,
R. M. NIMOCKS, } Directors.
E. J. LILLY,

Oct. 13, 1892. 1t

R. R. LOTS!

WE GO FORWARD.

The development of the country along the line of the great "Short Cut" Railroad to the South, from Wilson, N. C., to Florence, S. C., is indeed wonderful and the promise of future advancement is something marvellous.

The land is fertile and suitable for all kinds of crops, and especially favorable for fruit and truck raising, while the climate is benignant and the facilities for shipping to market in any direction are unexcelled by any other section—and in no section is developement and broadening prosperity more certain and permanent.

Along this line of Railroad are situated the growing towns men ioned below, at which we will offer a number of desirable lots for sale at the time specified.

Remember that this is the Great Short Cut Through Line North and South.

Elrod, Tuesday, Nov. 1st, at 9 a. m. to 12 m.
Pembroke. Tuesday, Nov. 1st, at 1 p. m.
Buie's, Wednesday, Nov. 2nd, at 10 a. m. to 12 m.
Rennert, Wednesday, Nov. 2nd at 2 p. m.
Parkton, Thursday, Nov. 3rd, at 10 a. m.

PEMBROKE

is located at the crossing of the Carolina Central with the Fayetteville & Florence R. R., and is the central town of Robeson County, and is bound to be a populous city at a early day by reason of its advantageous location.

Terms of sale all cash, or one half cash, balance in 12 months, note with 8 per cent.

J. B. EDGERTON,
Oct. 13, 1892—3t Agent.

GREAT SALE OF
Standard - Bred Horses.

At my third annual sale, at auction, of standard-bred trotting and harness horses, to take place on FRIDAY, NOVEMBER the 11th, there will be sold two grand-daughters of Hambletonian 10 (40 in the 2:30 list), one of them in foal to Pamlico, 2:16¼, 4 of Daniel Lambert, (38 in the 2:30 list, 4 of Ben Franklin (23 in the 2:30 list), 2 of Aristos (12 in the 2:30 list), one of George Wilkes, record 2:22, sire of 80 in the 2:30 list, one of Baron Wilkes, record 2:18, sire of 12 in 2:30 list, one of Happy Medium, sire of Nancy Hanks, 2:04½, and 75 other 2:30 trotters, one daughter of Pamlico, 2:16¼, one daughter of Jerome Eddy, 2:16¼, one of Charley B, sire of Alice Berlew, and 14 others in 2:30 list, 2 daughters of Franklin Chief, and 5 standard-bred stallions, sons by him; one standard-bred grandson of Princeps, sire of Trinket, 2:14, and 29 others in 2:30 list, out of a granddaughter of Hambletonian, 10, sire of 10 in 2:30 list, the dams of 75 other 2:30 trotters. Other standard bred fillies and geldings will be sold, in all about 40 head. No horses so well bred and individually so good were ever seen in North Carolina as will be sold at this sale.

A catalogue giving pedigree and descriptions of each animal will be issued about October 25th, and may be had on application in writing to

B. . . WILLIAMSON,
Fairview Farm,
Oct. 13, 1892—3tpd Raleigh, N. C.

Papers for Sale.

One thousand old exchange papers for sale at the OBSERVER OFFICE at 20 cents per hundred.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

Opera House!

ONE NIGHT ONLY!
WEDNESDAY, October 19.
Grimes' Cellar Door Co.
SEATS ON SALE AT USUAL PLACE.

What the Atlanta *Journal* says about them:

"Grimsey, me boy," caught the audience at De Give's last evening. Grimes' Cellar Door, with that clever young comedian, James B. Mackie, as Grimes, the mischevous boy—is a bright musical farce comedy filled with the most ludicrous situations. The cast reads this way:

Billy Grimes, who owns the Cellar Door—Mr. James B. Mackie.
Josiah Grimes, who wants to own it—Harry W. Wright.
A. Weasle, who owns the earth—Corydon C. Miller.
G. Whittaker, who owns nothing—J. Royer West.
S. K. Y. Rocket, who owns less—Geo. D. Collins.
Hemingway, who owns a nerve—Thos. E. Femiston.
Nancy Twitchell, who owns Billy—Miss Blanche Nicholls.
Betsy Grimes, who owns Josiah—Miss Louise Montague.
Belle Bustle, who owns Whittaker—Miss Lola Bigger
Subley-New—Miss Carrie Neilson
Rose Waters, who own Rocket—Miss Marie Carey.
Pandora, alias "Dora" Miss Louise Sanford.
Mackie, Harry Wright, carried off the honors of the evening, but the entire cast was well filled. The songs are new and catchy, and the dancing is unusually good.

Oct. 13, 1892—1t

Druggists' Sundries.

The most select and largest line in the city of
HAIR BRUSHES,
Tooth Brushes,
SHAVING BRUSHES, COMBS, HANDKERCHIEF EXTRACTS, COLOGNES, DENTIFRICES, ETC.

Particular attention is invited to a full line of STAPLE and FANCY TOILET SOAPS, which will be found satisfactory in use and economical.

H. R. HORNE.
Oct. 13, 1892—1m

SPEAKING.

The Democratic candidates for the several County offices will address their fellow-citizens at the following times and places:

Manchester, Seventy-First, Monday, Oct. 17th.
Smith's Shop, Little River, Tuesday, Oct. 18th.
Cabin Branch, Quewhiffle, Wednesday, Oct. 19th.
Ray's, Seventy-First, Thursday, Oct. 20th.
Hope Mills, Rockfish, Friday, Oct. 21st.
Geddie's Gin, Flea Hill, Saturday, Oct. 22nd.
McKay's Store, Carver's Creek, Monday, Oct. 24th.
Kingsbury, Carver's Creek, Tuesday, Oct. 25th.
Blue Sand Hill, Cedar Creek, Wednesday. Oct. 26th.
Bullard's Mill, Beaver Dam, Thursday, Oct. 27th.
Cedar Creek, Cedar Creek, Friday, Oct. 28th.
Rhodes' Mill, Black River, Monday, Oct. 31st.
Butler's Shop, Gray's Creek, Tuesday, Nov 1st.

Other Democratic speakers will be present and take part in the canvass.

By order of the Executive Committe.

J. D. MCNEILL, Chairman.

N. B—As Sheriff of Cumberland County I will meet the tax-payers of the County at the above times and places. I desire, if possible, to promptly meet the requirements of the law. Therefore all tax-payers are earnestly requested to come forward and settle.

J. B. SMITH, Sheriff.
Oct. 6, 1892—tf

MILLINERY OPENING.

I have just returned from New York and Baltimore with a

LARGE and FASHIONABLE STOCK of MILLINERY.

I have also brought with me MISS BESSIE MITCHELL, of Baltimore, an experienced Milliner and Trimmer of exquisite taste.

Call next Tuesday and Wednesday and see for yourself.

Mrs. L. A. DYE.
Oct. 6, 1892—2tpd

NEILL McKINNON,

Commission - Merchant,
WILMINGTON, N. C.

Cotton and Naval Stores.
Consignments Solicited.
Oct. 6, 1892—3m

CHAS. A. GOODWIN. E. L. REMSBERG.

Fayetteville Marble

—AND—

GRANITE WORKS

FAYETTEVILLE, N. C.,
—AND—
RALEIGH, N. C.,
MANUFACTURERS OF AND DEALERS IN
Marble and Granite Monuments,
Tombstones,
Wrought Iron and Wire Fencing.

The undersigned have formed a partnership for the above work, with E. L. Remsberg resident partner at Fayetteville. Best work and lowest prices. Satisfa

THE DEMOCRATIC PLATFORM ADOPTED AT CHICAGO, JUNE 1892.

"SECTION 1. The representatives of the Democratic party of the United States, in National Convention assembled, do re affirm their allegiance to the principles of the party as formulated by Jefferson and exemplified by the long and illustrious line of nine of his successors in Democratic leadership from Madison to Cleveland.

"We believe the public welfare demands that these principles be applied in the conduct of the Federal Government through the accession to power of the party that advocates them, and we solemnly declare that the need of a return to these fundamental principles of a free popular Government, based on home rule and individual liberty, was never more urgent than now, when the tendency to centralize all power at the Federal Capital has become a menace to the reserved rights of the States, that strikes at the very roots of our Government under the Constitution as framed by the fathers of the Republic

THE FORCE BILL.

"SEC. 2. We warn the people of our common country, jealous for the preservation of their free institutions, that the policy of Federal control of elections, to which the Republican party has committed itself, is fraught with the gravest dangers, scarcely less momentous than would result from a revolution practically establishing monarchy on the ruins of the Republic. It strikes at the North as well as the South and injures the colored citizen even more than the white; it means a horde of deputy marshals at every polling place armed with Federal power, returning boards appointed and controlled by Federal authority, the outrage of the electoral rights of the people in the several States, the subjugation of the colored people to the control of the party in power and the reviving of race antagonisms, now happily abated, of the utmost peril to the safety and happiness of all, a measure deliberately and justly described by a leading Republican Senator as 'the most infamous bill that ever crossed the threshold of the Senate.'

"Such a policy, if sanctioned by law, would mean the dominance of a self-perpetuating oligarchy of office-holders, and the party first intrusted with its machinery could be dislodged from power only by an appeal to the reserved right of the people to resist oppression, which is inherent in all self-governing communities.

"Two years ago this revolutionary policy was emphatically condemned by the people at the polls; but in contempt of that verdict the Republican party has defiantly declared in its latest authoritative utterance that its success in the coming elections will mean the enactment of the Force bill and the usurpation of despotic control over elections in all the States.

"Believing that the preservation of Republican Government in the United States is dependent upon the defeat of this policy of legalized force and fraud, we invite the support of all citizens who desire to see the Constitution maintained in its integrity with the laws pursuant thereto, which have given our country a hundred years of unexampled prosperity, and we pledge the Democratic party, if it be intrusted with power, not only to the defeat of the Force bill, but also to relentless opposition to the Republican policy of profligate expenditure which, in the short space of two years, has squandered an enormous surplus and emptied an overflowing treasury, after piling new burdens of taxation upon the already over-taxed labor of the country.

THE TARIFF PLANK.

"SEC. 3. We denounce the Republican policy of protection as a fraud on the labor of the great majority of the American people for the benefit of the few.

"We declare it to be a fundamental principal of the Democratic party that the federal government has no constitutional power to impose and collect tariff duties except for the purposes of revenue only, and we demand that the collection of such taxes shall be limited to the necessities of the government when honestly and economically administered.

"We denounce the McKinley tariff law, enacted by the Fifty-first Congress, as the culminating atrocity of class legislation; we indorse the efforts made by the Democrats of the present Congress to modify its most oppressive features in the direction of free raw materials and cheaper manufactured goods that enter into general consumption; and we promise its repeal as one of the beneficent results that will follow the action of the people in intrusting power to the Democratic party.

"Since the McKinley tariff went into operation there have been ten reductions of the wages of laboring men to one increase. We deny that there has been any increase of prosperity to the country since that tariff went into operation, and we point to the dulness and distress, the wage reductions and strikes in the iron trade as the best possible evidence that no such prosperity has resulted from the McKinley act.

"We call the attention of thoughtful Americans to the fact that after thirty years of restrictive taxes against the importation of foreign wealth in exchange for our agricultural surplus, the homes and farms of the country have become burdened with a real estate mortgage debt of over $2,500,000,000, exclusive of all other forms of indebtedness; that in one of the chief agricultural States of the West there appears a real estate mortgage debt averaging $165 per capita of the total population, and that similar conditions and tendencies are shown to exist in the other agricultural exporting States.

"We denounce a policy which fosters no industry so much as it does that of the Sheriff.

SHAM RECIPROCITY.

"SEC. 4. Trade interchange on the basis of reciprocal advantages to the countries participating is a time-honored doctrine of the Democratic faith, but we denounce the sham reciprocity which juggles with the people's desire for enlarged foreign markets and freer exchanges by pretending to establish closer trade relations for a country whose articles of export are almost exclusively agricultural products with other countries that are also agricultural while erecting a Custom-House barrier of prohibitive tariff taxes against the rich countries of the world that stand ready to take our entire surplus of products and to exchange therefor commodities which are necessaries and comforts of life among our own people.

TRUSTS AND COMBINATIONS.

"SEC. 5. We recognize in the trusts and combinations, which are designed to enable capital to secure more than its just share of the joint products of capital and labor, a natural consequence of the prohibitive taxes which prevent the free competition which is the life of honest trade, but we believe their worst evils can be abated by law, and we demand the rigid enforcement of the laws made to prevent and control them, together with such further legislation in restraint of their abuses as experince may show to be necessary.

THE PUBLIC DOMAIN.

"SEC. 6.—The Republican party, while professing a policy of reserving the public land for small holdings by actual settlers, has given away the people's heritage, till now a few railroads and non-resident aliens, individual and corporate, possess a larger area than that of all our farms between the two seas.

"The last Democratic Administration reversed the improvident and unwise policy of the Republican party touching the public domain, and reclaimed from corporations and syndicates, alien and domestic, and restored to the people nearly one hundred million acres of valuable land to be sacredly held as homesteads for our citizens, and we pledge ourselves to continue this policy until every acre of land so unlawfully held shall be reclaimed and restored to the people

THE SILVER QUESTIN.

"SEC. 7. We denounce the Republican legislation known as the Sherman act of 1890 as a cowardly makeshift, fraught with possibilities of danger in the future which should make all of its supporters, as well as its author, anxious for its speedy repeal.

"We hold to the use of both gold and silver as the standard money of the country, and to the coinage of both gold and silver without discriminating against either metal or charge for mintage, but the dollar unit of coinage of both metals must be of equal intrinsic and exchangeable value or be adjusted through international agreement or by such safeguards of legislation as shall insure the maintenance of the parity of the two metals and the equal power of every dollar at all times in the markets and in the payments of debts; and we demand that all paper currency shall be kept at par with and redeemable in such coin.

"We insist upon this policy as especially necessary for the protection of the farmers and laboring classes, the first and most defenseless victims of unstable money and a fluctuating currency.

THE TAX ON STATE BANKS.

"SEC. 8. We recommend that the prohibitory 10 per cent. tax on State bank issues be repealed.

PUBLIC OFFICE A PUBLIC TRUST.

"SEC. 9. Public office is a public trust. We reaffirm the declaration of the Democratic National Convention of 1876 for the reform of the civil service, and we call for the honest enforcement of all laws regulating the same. The nomination of a President, as in the recent Republican Convention, by delegations composed largely of his appointees, holding office at his pleasure, is a scandalous satire upon free popular institutions and a startling illustration of the methods by which a President may gratify his ambition.

"We denounce a policy under which Federal office-holders usurp control of party conventions in the States, and we pledge the Democratic party to the reform of these and all other abuses which threaten individual liberty and local self-government.

FOREIGN RELATIONS.

"SEC. 10.—The Democratic party is the only party that has ever given the country a foreign policy consistent and vigorous, compelling respect aboard and inspiring confidence at home. While avoiding entangling alliances, it has aimed to cultivate friendly relations with other nations and especially to our neighbors on the American continent whose destiny is closely linked with our own, and we view with alarm the tendency to a policy of irritation and bluster which is liable at any time to confront us with the alternative of humiliation or war.

"We favor the maintenance of a navy strong enough for all purposes of national defense and to properly maintain the honor and dignity of the country abroad.

RUSSIAN OPPRESSION—IRISH HOME RULE.

SEC. 11.—This country has always been the refuge of the oppressed from every land—exiles for conscience sake—and in the spirit of the founders of our Government we condemn the oppression practised by the Russian Government upon its Lutheran and Jewish subjects, and we call upon our national Government, in the interest of justice and humanity, by all just and proper means, to use its prompt and best efforts to bring about a cessation of these cruel persecutions in the dominions of the Czar and to secure the oppressed equal rights.

"We tender our profound and earnest sympathy to those lovers of freedom who are struggling for home rule and the great cause of local self government in Ireland.

PAUPER AND CHINESE IMMIGRATION.

"SEC. 12.—We heartily approve all legitimate efforts to prevent the United States from being used as the dumping ground for the known criminals and professional paupers of Europe, and we demand the rigid enforcement of the laws against Chinese immigration or the importation of foreign workmen under contract to degrade American labor and lessen its wages, but we condemn and denounce any and all attempts to restrict the immigration of the industrious and worthy of foreign lands.

PENSIONS.

"SEC. 13.—This convention hereby renews the expression of appreciation of the patriotism of the soldiers and sailors of the Union in the war for its preservation, and we favor just and liberal pensions for all disabled Union soldiers, their widows and dependents, but we demand that the work of the Pension Office shall be done industriously, impartially and honestly.

"We denounce the present administration of that office as incompetent, corrupt, disgraceful and dishonest.

THE GREAT WATERWAYS.

"SEC. 14.—The Federal Government should care for and improve the Mississippi River and other great waterways of the Republic, so as to secure for the interior States easy and cheap transportation to the tidewater.

"when any waterway of the Republic is of sufficient importance to demand the aid of the Government—that such aid should be extended by a definite plan of continuous work until permanent improvements is secured.

THE NICARAGUA CANAL

"SEC. 15.—For purposes of national defense and the promotion of commerce between the States, we recognize the early construction of the Nicaragua Canal and its protection against foreign control as of great importance to the United States.

THE COLUMBIAN EXPOSITION.

SEC. 16.—Recognizing the World's Columbian Expostion as a national undertaking of vast importance, in which the General Government has invited the cooperation of all the powers of the world, and appreciating the acceptance by many of such powers of the invitation extended and the broadest liberal efforts being made by them to contribute to the grandeur of the undertaking, we are of the opinion that Congress should make such necessary financial provision as shall be requisite to the maintenance of the national honor and public faith.

FREE COMMON SCHOOLS.

"SEC. 17.—Popular education being the only safe basis of popular suffrage, we recommend to the several States most liberal appropriations for the public schools. Free common schools are the nursery of good government, and they have always received the fostering care of the Democratic party, which favors every means of increasing intelligence. Freedom of education being an essetial of civil and religious liberty as well as a necessity for the development of intelligence, must not be interfered with under any pretext whatever.

"We are opposed to State interference with parental rights and rights of conscience in the education of children as an infringement of the fundamental Democratic doctrine that the largest individual liberty consistent with the rights of others insures the highest type of American citizenship and the best government,

NEW STATES.

"SEC 18.—We approve the action of the present House of Representatives in passing bills for the admission into the Union as States of the Territories of New Mexico and Arizona, and we favor the early admission of all the Territories having necessary population and resources to admit them to Statehood, and while they remain Territories we hold that the officials appointed to administor the government of any Territory, together with the District of Columbia and Alaska, should be bona fide residents of the Territory or District in which their duties are to be performed.

"The Democratic party believes in home rule and the control of their own affairs by the people of the vicinage.

PROTECTION FOR RAILROAD MEN.

"SEC. 19.—We favor the Legislation by Congress and State Legislatures to protect the lives and limbs of railway employees and those of other hazardous transportation companies and denounce the enactivity of the Republican party, and particularly the Republidan Senate, for causing the defeat of measures beneficial and protective to this class of wage-workers.

MISCELLANEOUS.

"SEC. 20.—We are in favor of the enactment by the States of laws for abolishing the notorious sweating system, for abolishing contract convict labor and for prohibiting the employment in factories of children under fifteen years of age.

"SEC. 21.—We are opposed to all sumptuary laws as an interference with the individual rights of the citizen.

"SEC. 22.—Upon this Statement of principles and policies the Democratic party asks the intelligent judgment of the American people. It asks a change of anministration and a change of party in order that there may be a change of system and a change of methods, thus assuring the maintenance, unimpaired, to institutions under which the Republic has grown great and powerful."

MENSTRUATION

with a woman of vigorous health passes off in due time without pain or discomfort; but when she approaches this crisis MONTHLY with a frail constitution and feeble health she endangers both her physical and mental powers.

BRADFIELD'S FEMALE REGULATOR

if taken a few days before the monthly sickness sets in and continued untill nature performs her functions, has no equal as a SPECIFIC for Painful, Profuse, Scanty, Suppressed and Irregular

MENSTRUATION

Book to "WOMAN" mailed free.
BRADFIELD REGULATOR CO., Atlanta, Ga.
Sold by all Druggists.

M. JUDGE, Agt.,

Artistic Merchant Tailor,

Overbaugh House, Green Street,

FAYETTEVILLE, N. C.,

I have now on hand a very fine selection of
FOREIGN FALL AND WINTER WOOLENS
from which to select suitings and pantaloons. I also have a fine line of samples, consisting of Novelties and Staples for the Fall and Winter season.

My work in style, fit and finish I guarantee to be equal to the best, and as for prices I cannot be beat. Sure fit guaranteed or money refunded.

Particular attention given to Cutting, Cleaning, Dyeing and Repairing gentlemen's clothing at reasonable prices.

Prices of Pantaloons range from $6.00 up wards; Suits from $20.00 upwards.

Gentlemen's own material made up in the latest style and at reasonable prices.

Feb'y 25, 1892—tf

—THE—

Bank : of : Fayetteville,

FAYETTEVILLE, N. C.,

Does - a - General - Banking - Business,

RECEIVES DEPOSITS SUBJECT TO CHECK,

Collects Notes and Drafts

Payable here and at all Banking Points in North Carolina,

AT REASONABLE CHARGES,

and remits promptly for all collections.

CAPITAL STOCK, - - $300,000.00.

☞No deposits received on interest.

J. D. WILLIAMS, Pres.,
H. W. LILLY, Vice Pres.,
J. C. HAIGH, JR., Cashier.
Fayetteville, N. C., October 8.

CAPE FEAR RIVER STEAMERS!

Steamer A. P. HURT,
Capt. W. A. Robeson.

Leaves Fayetteville Mondays and Thursdays.
Leaves Wilmington Tuesdays and Fridays.

Steamer Cape Fear,
Capt. Irvin Robeson.

Leaves Fayetteville Wednesdays and Saturdays.
Leaves Wilmington Mondays and Thursdays.
☞ First Class Passenger and Freight accommodations on each of the three Steamers.
Through Bills of Lading to ALL Points.
Connects at Wilmington with the Clyde Steamship Company.
For Freight Rates and other information, apply to
W. S. COOK,
Manager.

One Dollar Weekly

Buys a good Gold Watch by our Club System. Our 14-karat gold-filled cases are warranted for 20 years. Fine Elgin or Waltham movement. Stem wind and set. Lady's or Gent's size. Equal to any $50 watch. To secure agents where we have none, we sell one of the Hunting-Case Watches for the Club price $28 and send C. O. D. by express with privilege of examination before paying for same.

Our Agent at Heath Springs, S C., writes:

"Your watches take at sight. The gentleman who got the last watch said that he examined and priced a jeweler's watches in Lancaster, that were no better than yours, but the price was $45."

One good reliable Agent wanted for each place. Write for particulars.

EMPIRE WATCH CO, New York.
March 3, 1892. 1y

Important to Ladies.

SIR:—I made use of your PHILOTOKEN with my last child, in order to procure a safe and easy travail. I used it about two months before my expected time, until I was taken sick, and I had a very quick and easy confinement. Nothing occurred to protract my convalescence, and I got about in less time than was usual for me. I think it a medicine that should be used by every expectant mother, for should they but try it as I have they would never again be without it at such times.

I am yours respectfully,
MRS. ELIZABETH DIX.

Any merchant or druggist can procure RISLEY'S PHILOTOKEN for $1 a bottle.
CHARLES F. RISLEY, Wholesale Druggist,
62 Cortlandt St., New York.
March 3, 1892, 1y

SEWING MACHINES

AT PRICES AND TERMS TO SUIT THE TIMES.

If you need a machine call on us before buying is all we ask. Our prices range from thirty to sixty dollars. Sold either for cash or on the installment plan—five dollars a month. We carry in stock

THE NEW HOME,
WHEELER & WILSON
AND FAVORITE MACHINES.

Each machine guaranteed for five years.

A. J. PEMBERTON & CO.
April 7, 1892—tf

CAPE FEAR & YADKIN VALLEY RY CO

CONDENSED SCHEDULE.

In Effect October 1st, 1892.

NORTH BOUND.	No. 2, Daily.
Leave Wilmington,	5:00 a. m.
Arrive Fayetteville,	8:02 "
Leave Fayetteville,	8:27 "
Leave Sanford,	9:48 "
Leave Climax,	11:44 "
Arrive Greensboro,	12.15 p. m.
Leave Greensboro,	12:25 "
Leave Stokesdale,	1:22 "
Arrive N & W Jun.—Walnut Cove,	1:55 "
Leave N & W Jun—Walnut Cove,	2:33 "
Leave Rural Hall,	3:02 "
Arrive Mt. Airy,	4:25 "

SOUTH BOUND.	No. 1, Daily.
Leave Mt. Airy,	12:00 noon.
Leave Rural Hall,	1:22 p. m.
Arrive N & W Jun—Walnut Cove,	1:52 "
Leave N & W Jun—Walnut Cove,	2:30 "
Leave Stokesdale,	2:57 "
Arrive Greensboro,	3:40 "
Leave Greensboro,	3:45 "
Leave Climax,	4:13 "
Leave Sanford,	6:00 "
Arrive Fayetteville,	7:20 "
Leave Fayetteville,	7:46 "
Arrive Wilmington,	11:00 "

NORTH BOUND.	No. 4, Daily.
Leave Bennettsville,	5:40 a. m.
Leave Maxton,	6:30 "
Leave Red Springs,	7:02 "
Leave Hope Mills,	7:43 "
Arrive Fayetteville,	8:02 "

SOUTH BOUND.	No. 3, Daily.
Leave Fayetteville,	7:45 p. m.
Leave Hope Mills,	8:02 "
Leave Red Springs,	8:43 "
Leave Maxton,	9:13 "
Arrive Bennettsville,	10:05 "

NORTH BOUND.	No. 12, Mixed, Daily Except Sunday.
Leave Ramseur,	7:00 a. m.
Leave Climax,	8:50 "
Arrive Greensboro,	9:35 "

SOUTH BOUND.	No. 11, Mixed. Daily Except Sunday.
Leave Greensboro,	8:35 p. m.
Leave Climax,	9:20 "
Arrive Ramseur,	11:00 "

NORTH BOUND.	No. 16, Mixed. Da'y Ex't Sunday.	No 18, Mixed. Da'y Ex't Sunday.
Leave Greensboro,	7:00 a. m.	2:00 p. m.
Leave Stokesdale,	8:15 "	3:40 "
Arrive Madison,	9:05 "	4:30 "

SOUTH BOUND.	No. 15, Mixed. Da'y Ex't Sunday.	No. 17, Mixed. Da'y Ex't Sunday.
Leave Madison,	9:55 a. m.	5:00 p. m.
Leave Stokesdale,	10:50 "	5:50 "
Arrive Greensboro,	12:00 noon.	7:00 "

Train No. 2 connects at Sanford with Seaboard Air Line for Raleigh, Norfolk and all points North and East, and at Walnut Cove with the Norfolk & Western R. R. for Winston-Salem, Roanoke and all points north and west of Roanoke.

Train No. 1 connects at Walnut Cove with Norfolk & Western R. R. for Winston-Salem, Roanoke and all points North and West of Roanoke, and at Sanford with Seaboard Air-Line for Monroe, Charlotte, Athens, Atlanta and all points south and southwest.

Pullman Palace Sleeping Car on Seaboard Air Line trains North and South from Sanford and on Norfolk & Western trains North and West from Roanoke.

Passengers from Wilmington, Fayetteville, Maxton, Bennettsville and all points south of Sanford will arrive at Raleigh at 11:15 A. M., and have five hours in Raleigh and reach home same day.

Ample time is given passengers for breakfast and supper at Fayetteville, and dinner at Walnut Cove.

W. E. KYLE,
General Passenger Agent.
J. W FRY, General Manager.

Wilmington & Weldon R. R.

AND BRANCHES.

Condensed Schedule.

TRAINS GOING SOUTH.

Dated Oct. 8, 1892.	No. 23, Daily.	No. 27, Daily.
Leave Weldon	12 30 P. M.	5 43 P. M.
Arrive Rocky Mount	1 40 "	6 36 P. M.
Arrive Tarboro	*2 18 P. M	.....
Leave Tarboro	12 58 " M.	*6 00 P. M.
Arrive Wilson	2 18 P. M.	7 00 P. "
Leave Wilson	*2 30 "	.....
Arrive Selma	3 25 "	.....
Arrive Fayetteville	5 20 "	.....
Leave Goldsboro	3 15 "	7 40 "
Leave Warsaw	4 14 "	.....
Leave Magnolia	4 27 "	8 40 P. M.
Arrive Wilmington	6 00 "	9 55 P. M.

TRAINS GOING NORTH.

Dated May 31, 1892	No. 14, Daily.	No. 78, Daily.
Leave Wilmington	*2 35 A. M.	9 15 A. M
Leave Magnolia	1 54 A. M.	10 57 "
Leave Warsaw	.....	11 11 "
Arrive Goldsboro	2 55 A. M	12 05 P. M.
Leave Fayetteville	.....	*9 30 A. M.
Leave Selma	.....	11 35 "
Arrive Wilson	.....	12 50 P. M.
Leave Wilson	*3 35 A. M.	12 58 P. M.
Arrive Rocky Mount	4 03 A. M.	1 30 "
Arrive Tarboro	*6 30 A. M.	*2 18 "
Leave Tarboro	.....	12 58 P. M.
Arrive Weldon	5 05 A. M	2 55 P. M.

*Daily except Sunday.

Trains on Scotland Neck Branch Read leave Weldon 4:00 P M, Halifax 4:22 P M, arrive Scotland Neck at 5:15 P M. Greenville 6:52 P M., Kinston 8:00 P M. Returning leaves Kinston 7:30 A M, Greenville 8:40 A M., Arriving Halifax at 11:25 A M. Weldon 11.45 A M, daily except Sunday.

Trains on Washington Branch leave Washington 7:30 A. M., arrive Parmele 9:00 A. M., returning leaves Parmele 7:00 P. M., arrives Washington 8:20 P. M. Daily except Sunday. Connects with trains on Albemarle & Raleigh R. R. and Scotland Neck Branch.

Train leaves Tarboro, N C, via Albemarle & Raleigh R R Daily except Sunday, 4:40 P M, Sunday 3:00 P M, arrive Williamston N C, 7:03 P M 4:20 P M, Plymouth 7:30 P M, 5:30 P M. Returning, leaves Plymouth daily except Sunday, 6:30 A M, Sunday 9:00 A M, Williamston, N C, 7:50 A M 9:50 A M. Arrive Tarboro 1:00 A M, 11:20 A M.

Trains on Southern Division, Wilson and Fayetteville Branch, leave Fayetteville 5:30 P. M., arrive Rowland 7:12 P. M. Returning leave Rowland 7:35 A. M., arrive Fayetteville 9:20 A M Daily except Sunday.

Train on Midland N C Branch leaves Goldsboro N C, Daily except Sunday, 6:00 A M, arrive Smithfield, N C, 7:30 A M. Returning, leaves Smithfield N C, 8:00 A M, arrive Goldsboro, N C, 9:30 A M.

Train on Nashville Branch leaves Rocky Mount at 6:40 P M, arrives Nashville 7:15 P M, Spring Hope 7:40 P M. Returning, leaves Spring Hope 8:0 A M, Nashville 8:35 A M, arrive Rocky Mount 9:15 A M, daily, except Sunday.

Train on Clinton branch leaves Warsaw for Clinton, Daily, except Sunday, at 6:20 P M and 11:15 A M. Returning, leaves Clinton at 8:20 A M and 3:10 P M, connecting at Warsaw with Nos 41, 40, 3 and 78.

Southbound Train on Wilson & Fayetteville Branch is No 51. Northbound is No 50. *Daily except Sunday.

Trains No 27 South, and 14 North, will stop only at Rocky Mount, Wilson, Goldsboro and Magnolia.

Train No 78 makes close connection at Weldon for all points North daily. All rail via Richmond, and daily except Sunday via Bay Line, also at Rocky Mount daily except Sunday, with Norfolk and Carolina Railroad for Norfolk and all points north via Norfolk.

J. R. KENLEY, Gen'l Manager
JOHN F. DIVINE, General Sup't.
T. M. EMERSON, Traffic Manager.

Medical College of Virginia,

RICHMOND.

The Fifty-fifth Annual Session of the above-named institution will begin SEPTEMBER 27th, 1892, and continue six months.

For Catalogue or other information write to Dr. J. S. DORSEY CULLEN,
July 14, 1892.—3m *Dean of the Faculty and Professor of Surgery.*

R. M. NIMOCKS,

GROCER AND COMMISSION MERCHANT,

Cotton and Naval Store Factor.

OFFERS TO THE PLANTERS OF CUMBERLAND AND CONTIGUOUS COUNTIES A LARGE AND WELL SELECTED STOCK OF

GROCERIES, WAGONS, PLOWS.

AND GENERAL FARM FURNISHING GOODS AT LOWEST CASH PRICES

CALL AND SEE HIM BEFORE TRADING ELSEWHERE

June 23, 1892—tf

McCLURE & GRENAMYER,

FAYETTEVILLE, N. C.,

—MANUFACTURERS OF—

SASH, DOORS AND BLINDS, BEDSTEADS, ETC.

WE ARE NOW READY TO OFFER TO THE TRADE A

FULL LINE

Of House-building Material, Sash, Doors, Blinds, Mouldings, Casings, Scroll-work, Turned-work, Flooring, Ceiling, Wainscoting and Rough Lumber.

☞ ORDERS PROMPTLY FILLED.☜

MUSICAL FACTS!

-- The North State Music Co. --

AT RALEIGH, N. C.,

Is one of the Oldest, Largest and Most Reliable Music HOUSES in the South.

WE HANDLE A FULL LINE OF PIANOS AND ORGANS RANGING IN PRICES AS FOLLOWS:

Pianos from $100 to $1,000.

Organs from $30 to $300.

We do not run our business on the "get all you can" plan, in and out of our ware rooms our prices are the same. You can buy an instrument as cheap from one of our salesmen as you can in our office.

W. FRANK BLOUNT whose ability in this line is unquestionable, is still connected with our house. He will spend a part of his time in Cumberland, Robeson and adjoining counties, and when you wish to get honest prices on Pianos or Organs see him or write to

CECIL G. STONE,

MANAGER NORTH STATE MUSIC CO.,
Raleigh, N. C.
March 17th, 1892. 10m

W. L. DOUGLAS $3.00 SHOE

A genuine sewed shoe, *that will not rip*, fine calf, seamless, smooth inside, flexible, more comfortable, stylish and durable than any other shoe ever sold at the price. Equals custom made shoes costing from $4 to $5, and is the

Best in the World for the price.

For GENTLEMEN.
$5.00 Genuine Hand-Sewed.
$4.00 Hand-Sewed Welt Shoe.
$3.50 Police and Farmer
$2.50 Extra Value Calf Shoe.
$2.25 Workingman's Shoe.
$2.00 Goodwear Shoe.

For LADIES.
$3.00 Hand-Sewed.
$2.50 Best Dongola.
$2.00 Calf and Dongola. FOR MISSES.
$1.75
For BOYS & YOUTHS.
$2 & $1.75 SCHOOL SHOES.

☞ TAKE NO SUBSTITUTES. ☜

IT IS A DUTY you owe to yourself and your family, during these hard times, to get the most value for your money. You can economize in your footwear if you purchase W. L. Douglas' Shoes, which, without question, represent a greater value for the money than any other makes.

CAUTION. W. L. DOUGLAS' name and the price is stamped on the bottom of each shoe, which protects the consumer against high prices and inferior shoes. Beware of dealers who acknowledge the superiority of W. L. Douglas' Shoes by attempting to substitute other makes for them. Such substitutions are fraudulent, and subject to prosecution by law, for obtaining money under false pretences. W. L. DOUGLAS, Brockton, Mass. Sold by

ROSE & LEAK,
Agents, Fayetteville, N. C.
July 7, 1892—5m

SPRING AND SUMMER GOODS

—AT—

WALTER WATSON'S

Hardware House.

PLOWS,	HOES,
HAMES,	RAKES,
TRACES,	FORKS,
BACK BANDS,	SHOVELS,
SINGLE TREES,	WHEEL BARROWS,
REPAIR LINKS,	LAWN MOWERS,
BULL TONGUES,	FLY FANS,
SWEEPS,	FLY TRAPS,
SHOVELS,	BUSH AND BRIER HOOKS,
SWEEP STOCKS,	PUMPS,

Sash, Doors and Blinds,

LIME, LATHS, HAIR, &c., &c.

March 24, 1892—tf

"ALBEMARLE."

We are pleased to announce to our friends and the public generally that we are now able to supply a long-felt want. We can now sell you

AS GOOD FLOUR AS IS MADE

for much less money than you have been paying for the best quality of flour. Using now we have been paying too much for Patent flour in proportion to the price of Straight flour. Order a sample sack of ALBEMARLE FLOUR, and if it is not as good as any flour that you ever used, it will not cost you anything.

Remember the name, "ALBEMARLE." A cut of the mill and the name of the miller on each and every sack.

To merchants who will handle this flour in lots, we will give the "big end" of our profits to enable them to sell at same price that we do.

We have straight flour made at the same mill, branded "GOLDEN SHEAF," which gives great satisfaction to those who use this grade of flour.

We always have a good stock of these flours on hand, and the quality is always uniform.

A. E. RANKIN & CO.
Fayetteville, N. C., January 15, 1892.

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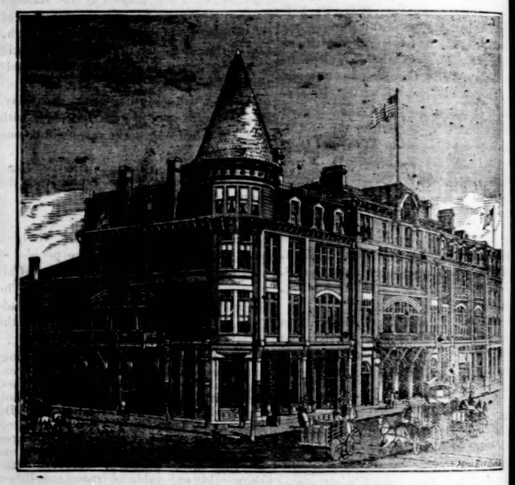

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